THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

PRINCE ERIE'S GAME.

Remarkable Coup d'Etat by the Erie Railway Company—War with the Atlantic and Great Western —Legalized Burglary— The Sharpest Manœuvre on the Erie Records.

The offices of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, No. 40 Broadway, were entered last night, not by burglars, but by those well-known and desperate characters, Messrs. Fisk & Gould. Their object was plunder, of course, but not of gold, or bonds, or Erie stock, or anything that could readily be converted into gold, but the possession of the entire set of books of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, from the smallest to the greatest. With their usual luck they met with their usual success; the books of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company—as many of them as could be found at the office—are in the undisturbed possession of these representatives of the Erie road.

The reason of this transfer of valuable property, why it should have been so peremptorily and forcibly obtained, what new or old developments or manipulations are involved in it, are not yet quite apparent. Enough, however, is known to excite a strong craving for more knowledge; and it is pretty certain that the directorate of the Atlantic and Great Western Road are powerless in the hands of the monarchs of Erie.

Last night one of the express carts of the Erie Railway, accompanied by about twenty men, stopped opposite the doors of No. 40 Broadway, and in the absence of the janitor proceeded to remove all the books in the office to the wagon. The crowd and the appearance of the men aroused the fears of a woman who was left in the temporary charge of the building, and she sent for the janitor, an old man, who was in the neighborhood. On his arrival he could not see any other line of duty, in his simplicity, than sending for the police, and to the police he sent. When Officer Woodward, of the First precinct, arrived on the scene he found a wagon filled with office-books, a number of rough-looking men clearing out all they could find in the offices of No. 40, and altogether a general upset of all his notions of law and order.

To put those notions in a way of being put right again, and to have law and order vindicated, was the earnest endeavor of his life for the time being, and so he took the entire crowd, wagon, horses, books, clerks, helpers, and particularly Mr. William Archdall O'Doherty, who was acting as a commander-in-chief of the operations, into custody. Woodward therefore ordered a march to the First precinct station, and told the janitor to lock the doors of the office. On the arrival of this unexpected throng, the captain felt himself unable to grapple with so much that was altogether out of the range of an ordinary burglary, and so he sent the following telegram to headquarters:—

From First Precinct, 6:45 o'clock P. M.—William A. O'Doherty, who claims to be receiver of Great Western Railroad Company, was brought here by Officer Woodward for forcing the door and boards, and removing the books of the Erie Company. The janitor thinks that there is something wrong, as O'Doherty has a force of about a dozen men with him.

After sending this telegram, the wagon, men, and police were taken to the Central office, and there it was not quite clear what was to be done with these desperadoes, and the telegraph operator was directed to send for Superintendent Kennedy. After a short delay—indeed, so short as to look as though this rear guard must have had a pretty clear eye upon the main army—there appeared in the Inspector's room those worthy citizens (if so simple and prosaic a name may be allowed to such distinguished personages) Mr. James Fisk, Jr., and Judge Barnard.

Then came the transformation scene. Out of chaos came order, in all its glorious and significant array. The magician's wand was waved and the voice of Judge Barnard was heard to proclaim, "I gave the order for all this to be done." In the White House at Mulberry street, that will was all-powerful; the authority of the Judge of the Supreme Court of the City was supreme in its dictates as to supreme personal liberty, and a burglary in Broadway was at once condoned. Mr. O'Doherty, who up to that moment had been in custody was a free man, and walked down the steps with considerable ease, considering he had been badly hurt in a "railway accident" about an hour before. The wagon containing the books, of course, was driven rapidly away, followed by two coaches, one of which contained Mr. J. Fisk, Jr., Judge Barnard, Mr. Gould, and Mr. O'Doherty. The cause of this is, of course, law. The Erie road is fighting the Great Western road on the question of receivers, and the version of Mr. Fisk gave our reporter at the Opera House last night is as follows:—

On the 9th of April Messrs. Jay Gould & Co. were appointed receivers with Mr. O'Doherty. Mr. O'Doherty fell sick about two months ago, and he went down this evening with a wagon to move the books of the Great Western away, by order of Judge Barnard, who had granted that order yesterday (Wednesday) morning. The janitor, not having had any notice of this removal, got a little frightened and sent for the police, etc., etc., etc.

This is Mr. Fisk's version. We presume Mr. O'Doherty was sufficiently convalescent to return to the city, for he is reported to have sent the following telegram last evening to Mr. Gardner, manager of the Great Western offices, at No. 40 Broadway, and who, but for the telegram, would have been at the offices to receive Mr. O'Doherty, his wagon, and array of helpers:—

"Meet train that arrives in city 4·10 P. M., with close carriage. I am seriously injured by a railroad accident. WILLIAM A. O'DOHERTY.

"December 29, 1869."

It is not unlikely the Grert Western directors may, in their simplicity, inquire as to the disposal of the $5,200,000 acknowledged by the Erie kings to have been earned by the Great Western road since December, 1868.—*N. Y. Herald this morning.*

THE CHEVIOT TRAGEDY.

The Husband's Statement—The Wife Will Recover.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Tuesday evening has some later particulars of the tragedy reported in the TELEGRAPH yesterday, and which is now convulsing Cincinnati as no similar horror has ever done.

The *Times* says:—

From a reliable gentleman who has just returned from the scene of the terrible tragedy near Cheviot, we learn that Mrs. Wilder, although suffering greatly from her wounds, will recover. She received three severe cuts with the knife, one on each side of the neck, and a very severe one across the face, cutting her nose entirely in two. Mrs. Wilder then retreated to the yard, and after remaining a short time returned, supposing that her husband had gotten over his frenzy. As she entered the room he seized a hatchet and dealt her three severe blows on the head, one of which is quite serious, though not necessarily fatal.

On the door of the room in which Wilder took refuge prior to taking his own life the following is written with a pencil, which we publish for what it is worth:—

"This is all owing to the damnable influence and rascality of Nicholas Bird. For nearly twenty years we have lived happily, and till Bird came to exert his hellish influence we never had the least difficulty. For the last four years I have had but a poor wife, and the children have had as poor a mother, and life has been a burden and a great one.

"JOHN R. WILDER.

"Dear children, be kind to each other, be honest and industrious, and you will be respected, and God will bless you. Good-by.

"FATHER.

"*My Last*—I am now ready, and will only say a few words in explanation:—I did not intend the least injury ten seconds before I used the knife; I did not wish the children any longer or any more with Catharine, as I have long known her a lying, treacherous person—a mere tool of Bird's; and the words cast in my face—that she should be retained—were too much, and I preferred that the little ones should be orphans in preference to such training.

"JOHN R. WILDER."

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Pre-Synodal Session—The Programme of Proceedings—Political Questions—The Council, the Opera, and Actors.

ROME, Dec. 10.—The Œcumenical Council is held in the hall which has been arranged for its meetings, at the Basilica of St. Peter, where, on Thursday in Holy Week, the ceremony of the washing of the pilgrims' feet takes place. It comprises the entire right branch of the court, one-half the transept, and has been separated from the rest of the church by a wooden partition, neatly painted in imitation of the precious marbles by which it is surrounded.

One end of the parallelogram thus formed is reserved for the Pope. There stands the throne, with a species of grated enclosure in the rear whither he can retire when fatigued. *Par parenthese*, he is supposed always to be present, but a man of seventy-eight would be unequal to such an exertion, so his attendance will usually be simulated by the appearance of the helmets of his body guard. On either side are the tribunes for the Fathers of the Council, each of whom is provided with a movable desk, and also seats for the ambassadors or sovereigns who may wish to be present at the public sessions. Without are dressing and committee rooms, and around the walls are hung all the great works of art which record former councils, or acts of faith having reference to their decisions in former times.

At this prosynod about five hundred bishops attended, together with the two Roman Princes Colonna and Orsini, who are named *Custodes*, and such eminent jurisconsults of the civil tribunals as have been selected to aid in the deliberations on points where ecclesiastical law might clash with civil.

The Pope opened the meeting with a short speech in Latin, pronounced with a firm, clear voice, which set forth his hopes that the august assembly would, by its works, disseminate knowledge throughout the world, heal dissensions, rally back all lost and stray sheep to the fold, etc. etc. etc., to the greater glory of God. In short, he spoke in very general terms. After this the doors communicating with the main building were closed, and an oath of secrecy was administered to all present, the pledge to remain in force until they are released from it by the proper authority.

ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE COUNCIL.

The mode of procedure is as follows:—Commissions, composed of twenty-four bishops each, will examine matters in detail. During the last six or eight months every question has been carefully elaborated by preparatory commissions sitting under the presidency of the Secretary of the Council, Bishop Fessler, so that no undue time may be lost in selecting those worthy of discussion.

An abstract of these separate matters will be submitted to the commissions of twenty-four, who will, in their turn, lay them before the congregations, with the summary of the views of each member, and a draft of the resolutions proposed. After due examination before the congregation, the entire question, with the various opinions, will be given to each member of the Council, and the vote thereon will be taken in general session, each member answering in the affirmative or negative, as his name is called; the purpose of the preliminaries being to get rid of unnecessary speeches, and so shorten the duration of the Council. With the exception of the sessions, when the vote is taken, all the deliberations will, as has already been stated, be secret; the first public session is to be held on the 6th of January, and then will be promulgated such acts as have already received the sanction of the Pope.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

From a series of letters which have appeared in the *Osservatore Cattolico*, of Milan, attributed to Monsignore Nardi, a member of almost all the preparatory congregations, and particularly of the one to which, under the presidency of Cardinal Rauscher, is entrusted the examination of political matters, it seems that the "Syllabus will form the basis of the present Council," and that an intentional omission of political questions would be a *quasi* surrender of its prerogatives.

The Pope himself has been heard frequently to declare that he was firmly convinced that the world would be regenerated by the works of the coming Council; that no attempt would be made to influence the bishops, who would have full liberty of discussion; but that he trusted they would not abuse this privilege by consuming valuable time in idle disputes. It would be better, he added, that all decisions should be unanimous; but in case of difference of opinion the question would be decided by the majority, except when that majority happened to be insignificant. Plus IX hopes, however, that no divisions will arise, believing that the Holy Spirit will inspire the Council, and lead all its members to act in harmony.

DOGMAS.

It is also asserted that two dogmas will be proclaimed:—

1. The assumption in spirit and body of the Virgin Mary.

2. The infallibility (personal and independent of all councils) of the Pope, speaking *ex cathedra*, on questions of religion and morals.

The controversy on this last point is likely to be warm, and the grounds taken against it by Monsgr. Dupanloup and Monsgs. Maret, in their pamphlets, have produced so much excitement that it will certainly be the last subject discussed.

PROTESTANTS AND SCHISMATICS.

Protestant and schismatic ecclesiastics will be allowed no voice in the council. But the Pope has notified the Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Manning, that a commission would be formed of prelates of dogmatical ability, who would confer with all duly authorized persons of other denominations on such points of the Catholic faith as were rejected by them. In consequence of this, a committee of four English clergymen are announced as on their way to Rome.

THE OPERA AND THE COUNCIL.

One of the French Cardinals—De Bonnechose—has made a collection of the *libretti* of all the operas now on the stage, and proposes to submit them to the examination of the "Fathers of the Council," who are to decide whether they are morally and religiously adapted to Catholics; those whose tendencies are bad, or in which religion is attacked, in any of its institutions, to be expunged from the repertoire. In short, there is to be an expurgative edition of the lyric droma, where, if the music of *Rigoletto*, the *Traviata*, *Beatrice de Tenda*, and others of that stamp appear at all, it must be with a radical change in scene and incident. Already the Roman censure was very severe. *Robert le Diable* was only known as *Robert of Picardy*; *La Forza del Destino* became *Don Alvar*, the *Sicilian Vespers*, *Giavanna di Guzman*; and Donizetti's *Favorita La Dalia*—where the convent was turned into a foundling hospital, the brave Fernando into a Greek pirate, and poor Leonora into an odalisque. This year, however, the heroine was allowed to resume her name, under which the opera itself was advertised; but now that Cardinal de Bonnechose is coming forward to cleanse the stage of its impurities, it will probably be in the list of the proscribed. As to the ballet, doubtless the same restrictions will be enforced as at the San Carlo during the reign of Ferdinand II, of Naples, where the dancers were obliged to wear green pantaloons down to their ankles.

ACTORS.

The excommunication levelled against all actors and actresses, by which they were even denied a Christian burial and the offices of the Church for themselves and their families, on their deathbed, will be removed by a formal act, although for a century it has been a dead letter. On the contrary, the anathema on duellists, whether principals or seconds, will be solemnly pronounced.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

The subject of mixed marriages will be discussed most carefully; although permitted, the Church, in making the concessions, has always done so very unwillingly, exacting very solemn promises before giving its consent; the difficulty of keeping these promises and the generally unfortunate results—taken from a Catholic point of view—will probably lead, if not to an absolute prohibition of such unions, at least to a hedging around of the dispensation with so many restrictions and difficulties as to render it unattainable.

LODGING-HOUSE EXACTIONS.

Great are the complaints of all the fathers, as well as well as of the people, lay and clerical, about the shameless exactions of the lodging-house keepers. The ecclesiastics are most to be pitied; the others can go elsewhere if they are dissatisfied. As most of them have come from a great distance, they had commissioned agents to secure them apartments for the season; of course they have been robbed. The prices asked are heavier than in Paris or in London; from $80 to $200 for a suite of three or four rooms, which, in ordinary times, the proprietors would gladly have let for $25 to $100 a month. This race of harpies don't seem to value one jot the holy calling of their lodgers; they only understand that there is a capital chance to steal, and they are not slow in taking advantage of it. *Carpe diem* is their motto.

WHISKY AND REVOLVERS.

Another Shocking Affair in Cincinnati—A Man Shoots his Friend.

Cincinnati is having its full of horrors. The *Gazette* of yesterday morning publishes the following painful story, intimation of which has been given in our telegraphic despatches:—

Close on the shock of the Cheviot tragedy comes the intelligence of another awful murder, which occurred yesterday in the village of Mount Pleasant, about nine miles from this city and two miles north of College Hill. This case, however, is lacking in most of the dreadful accessories of the Cheviot affair, being not the result of malice or revenge, but simply the unfortunate issue of a reckless and wicked handling of firearms.

Duncan McDonald is an industrious, well-meaning man, fond of an occasional drink, and in the habit of taking periodical sprees. With the holiday season came the desire for his accustomed jollification, and he indulged to an extent unusual even with him. While in an inebriated condition he procured a revolver, and, removing the cylinder from its place, amused himself by snapping it at every one he met. Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday he was sitting in a saloon on Main street, kept by one Samuel Redish, when a party of his friends entered.

Calling upon them to "come up and take a drink," McDonald placed the muzzle of his pistol almost against the head of a man named Thomas Cameron, and pulled the trigger, when to his horror and that of the assembled crowd, a bullet went crashing through Cameron's brain, and he fell upon the floor, his blood and brains bespattering the walls and bystanders. Terribly frightened and instantly sobered by the fearful result of his recklessness, McDonald exclaimed: "My God, boys, I have done it this time! What shall I do?"

It is supposed that in his drunken condition McDonald had replaced the cylinder in his pistol, and, having forgotten that fact, snapped the weapon at Cameron in sport, with the above result. The two men were intimate friends, and there is no probability of any intention on the part of McDonald to commit the horrible deed for which he is responsible. He is represented as a peaceable, industrious man, a blacksmith by trade, and has been in the employ of P. Dom, Esq.

Cameron died at half-past 7 o'clock last evening. As yet we have not heard of McDonald's arrest, and no inquest has yet been held on the body of the murdered man.

"THIS MAN DANA."

Grant and Hoar as Journalists.

"Mack," in a letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says:—

Senator Wilson the other evening pulled his eye-glasses off his nose, dropped the New York *Sun* into his lap, and remarked that General Grant had made a great mistake in not appointing "this man Dana" Collector of the Port. Herein is a very unflattering compliment to journalism, but one which I am glad to see is rapidly becoming undeserved—the idea that the favor and influence of a great newspaper may be purchased with an office. That's what Mr. Wilson meant; for he had been reading a trenchant article in the *Sun* against the administration, or against one of its abuses, which, as it consists entirely of that sort of thing, amounts to the same. In the case of Mr. Dana I think he was mistaken; not that Dana, at one time, wouldn't have taken an office if he had been offered one, but that at present he would be a great fool to trade the editorship of the *Sun* even for the Presidency of the United States. The latter used to be a very good office, but since the 4th of March it has greatly degenerated, whereas the former is increasing in importance and influence every day. Besides, Grant has demonstrated that a very dull and stupid person may be President, and we all know that he and all his Cabinet haven't an aggregate of brains sufficient to set up a third-class local reporter. If Grant could write better grammar than he uses in his message, and had a moderate command of language, he might get a place on the *Enquirer* to report races and horse markets; and Hoar, if not too old to learn, might be educated up to the qualifications of a law reporter. As for the others, I see no possible use that could be made of them on a first-class journal.

DOES IT MEAN WAR?

The Miantonomah Ordered to Sea—Rumors of Anticipated Trouble at Samana — Private Despatches Sent to all the Navy Yards.

The monitor Miantonomah has been ordered to proceed to sea as soon as she can be fitted out. This vessel, it will be remembered, was put in sailing trim at Philadelphia, and ordered to New York some two or three weeks since. While in the bay her steering apparatus became disarranged, and now private despatches from Washington order her to proceed to sea as soon as her rudder-gearing can be put in order, which will probably take about three days. Her destination is said to be Samana, as it is said that the European powers are taking measures to prevent the cession of that portion of the Island of St. Domingo to the United States. Private despatches were sent from Washington yesterday to all the navy yards, and work will be pushed forward vigorously on all vessels now fitting out.

THE QUEEREST CASE YET.

How a Bigamy was Perpetrated in Illinois.

The Litchfield (Ill.) *Monitor* tells this spicy story:—

About four years ago, as near as we can learn, there came to Litchfield from Missouri a man about sixty years of age, calling himself Cavolt. Here he engaged in the occupation of boarding-house keeper and teamster. With him came a woman apparently about thirty-five years old, who presided over the domestic department of Cavolt. She represented herself as the widowed daughter-in-law of the man, and had two children who passed as her children and the man's grand-children. She was generally known in the neighborhood as the "Widow Cavolt." Both the man and the woman represented that her husband, dying, had commended her and the children to the care of his father, with the urgent request that he would always remain with and protect and care for them. The family were considered by those who knew them as honest, respectable people, and the fidelity with which Cavolt fulfilled the trust reposed in him by his departed son was the subject of frequent eulogium.

As time passed on the Cavolts made many acquaintances in the town, and some friends. Among the latter was a young man named Reuben Akers, an honest and thrifty young workingman. Mr. Akers became a frequent visitor at the Cavolt house, till friendship ripened into a kindred and tenderer sentiment. The contemplation of the young widow's many graces of person and domestic virtues was too many for him. The oft-quoted advice of old Welier to Samivel to "Beware of the vidders," if ever heard by him, was forgotten in the intoxication of "Love's young dream," and—well, last March he and the widow became man and wife.

At least Reuben thought so, but, doubtless, the law would take another view of the subject, as, in fact, Reuben does now. The ceremony over, the first to grasp Reuben's hand and wish him much joy was Cavolt, the aged and pious guardian of his deceased son's widow and children. The blushing bride received the salutations and congratulations of her friends, and everything was as happy as—say twenty or thirty—marriage bells.

The honeymoon passed—in fact, six months passed without any apparent diminution of the honey or its palling on the taste. At the end of that time a brother of the bride, who in the mean time had come to Litchfield, let an immense cat out of the bag; otherwise, he revealed the astounding fact that Cavolt was the husband of his daughter-in-law and the father of his grandchildren—that is to say, that he was husband and father, and not at all father-in-law and grandfather, the dead son and his dying charge being light and airy creations of the playful fancy of Mr. and Mrs. Cavolt.

Naturally, Reuben Akers was considerably excited when he heard the brother's story, and he went immediately to old Cavolt to inquire as to its truth. The patriarch acknowledged the corn frankly. He said he was old, and had but few years more to live, and not wishing to leave a young widow destitute to struggle for a living for herself and little ones in an unfeeling world, he thought it would be better to have her united to a worthy and industrious young man to whose tender care he could safely entrust her when he should be called to another and a better home.

Instead of being overcome with emotion, or soothed and satisfied with this explanation, Reuben flew into a rage and immediately abandoned his half interest in the conjugal claim; whereupon, shortly after, the Cavolts, old and young, with bag and baggage, departed for parts unknown.

What sticks in Reuben's craw is the handshaking and congratulation of old Cavolt on the wedding-day. "Why," said he, "the old scalawag was the first to wish me much joy."

THE TORPEDO PROBLEM.

Satisfactory Test of the New American Torpedo Boat—Our Torpedo Fleet.

For some time past the Naval Department has been engaged in solving the problem of a torpedo boat, capable of firing rapidly and with certainty, under water, a torpedo of one hundred pounds or more. This problem has at length reached a satisfactory solution, and a boat has been completed which is proved by experiment to be faultless in machinery and arrangement. Recently Secretary Robeson, Vice-Admiral Porter, and Commodore Chase, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, went to the Navy Yard at Washington, to witness the experiment with this new engine of destruction. After examining the workings of the machinery, and the manner of firing, one of the destructives was put in the frame, and the party proceeded to the shore to witness the result. A torpedo of only thirty-six pounds was first run out with rapidity and fired; but the result showed that this small amount of powder, even, would have been sufficient to destroy any ship by lifting her out of the water and breaking her back, even if her bottom was not knocked out altogether, and the concussion was felt far up in the navy yard, the ground being shaken by the shock of the powder against the bed of the river. The concussion felt on board the torpedo boat was not more than that caused by a wave striking a vessel at sea.

Several torpedoes were fired from the vessel, the explosion of which the party witnessed on board, as they desired to ascertain for themselves the effect of the shock. The result seemed satisfactory, as no change whatever is contemplated in the machinery, which is very simple, and "works to a charm." The torpedo vessel is the Nina, a very strong iron boat of 350 tons burden, capable of crossing the ocean, and having a speed of seventeen knots an hour. She is not impervious to heavy shot, but can be made so, and is capable of resisting any ordinary projectile that could be brought to bear on her from the deck of a ship of war. Her decks will be made torpedo and shot-proof, and several arrangements will be applied, now that it is known that the torpedo system is a success. Such a vessel as the Nina, attacking an enemy's squadron on the coast some dark night, or entering an enemy's port, could destroy half the vessels in the harbor, and easily escape, as few vessels could overtake her. Such a vessel could, for instance, enter the harbor of Havana and destroy every vessel of war in the port, under cover of darkness. A squadron supplied with such boats to be used to attack, after the fight began, and the ships were enveloped in smoke, would have a most decided advantage against an enemy not thus armed for torpedo warfare. It is reported that our torpedo navy will consist of twenty vessels, none of which will have a less speed than twelve knots, and the fastest of them will go seventeen knots.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man Torn to Fragments by a Railroad Train.

On Saturday night a young man named John Donohoe, who lives near Walton, on the Shortline Railroad, was run over and killed by a passenger train near Walton. The engineer of train No. 8, coming west, thought that he saw through the mist and gloom something lying on the track, but not touching either rail, but not in time to check the train, and when the train passed the spot he felt no shock, and did not stop until reaching the next station. There he examined his engine, but could find no traces of having struck anything, and concluded he had been mistaken. On reaching the depot in this city, he again examined his engine, and found blood on the brake-locks. Train No. 7, going east, which passed shortly after No. 8, also ran over him, and when discovered he was horribly mutilated, portions of his body being scattered along the track for some distance. It is not known how he came to be on the track. He had formerly been in the employ of the company.—*Louisville Journal, Dec. 28.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Another Great Speech by Castelar in the Cortes—The Trial of Traupmann in Paris—Installation of Dr. Temple.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Washington Authorities and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—More Indian Outrages—Boy Thieves—Destructive Fires.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

The Installation of Dr. Temple as Bishop of Exeter.

By the Franco-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Rev. Dr. Temple was formally enthroned as Bishop of Exeter at that place yesterday. The procession was loudly cheered on its way to the cathedal, and the ceremonies were of an unusually important character.

The New French Ministry.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—M. Ollivier, the new Prime Minister of France, has not yet succeeded in forming a Cabinet, in accordance with the Emperor's command.

The Trial of Traupmann.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The excitement attending the trial of Traupmann for the murder of the Kinck family increases as the evidence grows stronger against him. The medical evidence adduced this morning declares that Traupmann is capable of committing all the murders with which he is charged, and this is generally believed, notwithstanding Traupmann still persists in saying he had accomplices.

Castelar Denounces the Spanish Ministry in the Cortes.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—In the Cortes this morning Senor Castelar, the leader of the Republican party, delivered a strong and impressive speech in which he severely denounced the Government Ministers as "being ready to throw the Crown of Spain, as though it were a fragile toy, to a mere boy king."

The Suez Canal Again "a Success."

PORT SAID, Dec. 30.—The steamer Sterling passed through the Suez Canal yesterday in twelve hours. She left immediately for Bombay. Several other steamers were following. This refutes the statement that the passage of the canal is impeded, and every confidence is now expressed in the complete success of the enterprise.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Squabble.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The fight between the city authorities and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad still continues lively. A great deal of evidence was submitted yesterday, tending to show what would be the best grading of the railroad at the street crossings. The indictment is against the road for obstructing the highways. The evidence has been closed, and the case will be argued to-day.

New Year's Celebration.

The various State associations existing in the city are making arrangements to have a grand reunion on New Year's Eve. Speeches will be made by prominent persons, and the new decade will be ushered appropriately in. The members of the Richmond press will receive a splendid banquet on New Year's Day at the hands of their Washington brethren. It will be given at the Arlington House.

Waste Paper.

A question of considerable importance has been submitted to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, as to what shall be done with the accumulated documents printed for the use of that department, no longer needed by reason of the modification of the laws, etc. The Superintendent of the Government Printing Office thinks the bindings might be reused, but the printed matter has no value except as waste paper. In one instance there is an accumulation of books that cost the Government over $25,000 that are now perfectly useless.

FROM THE STATE.

Stables Burned.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—A fire yesterday destroyed the Allegheny City Poorhouse stables, with their contents. The loss is $4000, partially insured.

Sudden Death.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 30.—Harry C. Schaeffer, Chief Engineer of the Harrisburg Fire Department, died suddenly at 4 o'clock this morning, of heart disease. The term of office of the deceased would have expired on Monday next, when his re-election was considered a certainty.

FROM NEW YORK.

Highway Robbery—Boy Thieves.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A drover named Augustus Norris, of Pittsburg, Pa., was attacked by five highwaymen in Jersey City last night, and robbed of a valuable watch.

Five boy thieves were arrested in Jersey City this morning on a canal boat, charged with stealing cushions and carpetings from St. Matthew's Church. Other stolen property was found on the boat.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fires in Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, Dec. 30.—Two two-story brick buildings on Main street were burned last evening. They were occupied by James F. Snow, dry goods dealer, whose stock, valued at $15,000, was badly damaged by water. He had $5000 insurance in various offices. The store was owned by Sylvanus Rich; insured for $500. Burnham, photographer, lost all his stock. Todd's picture-frame factory was damaged $500.

At a later hour an unoccupied house owned by Daniel McCreary, on the Levant road, was burned.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Travel on the Pacific Railroad—Indian Outrages.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Dec. 30.—The trains on the Union Pacific Railroad are running regularly, and there is but little snow.

A herder, named King, was murdered on the 8th instant, near Grand River Reservation, by two Indians who were fed and allowed to remain in camp. They escaped during the night, taking four horses with them.

FROM THE WEST.

Murders in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 30.—Young Clifford, who was confined in the Arkansas Jail, charged with being implicated in the killing of a young man at a party some weeks since, was shot through a window by a gang of ruffians.

During a difficulty between two planters named Elkins and Nash, in Pike county, Arkansas, Elkins shot Nash three times, while running, killing him instantly.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Dec. 30, 1869.

Third street and the vicinity of the banks were rather more lively than usual, the latter having commenced calling in their loans preparatory to the usual disbursements of January. The result is very perceptible in an increased demand for call loans. The rate was quite firm at 6 per cent. at the bank counters, and 7 per cent. outside, on safe stock or Government collaterals.

The applications for discounts are only moderate, and borrowers of good credit find no difficulty in getting any accommodation they require. The rates vary considerably, according to the credit of applicants and other conditions. The range is 9@12 per cent.

Gold is weak, the sales opening at 119⅞, declining to 119⅜, and advancing to 119½ about noon.

Governments were dull and weak, but prices are little changed.

There was an active demand for stocks to-day, but prices were rather drooping. Sales of City 6s at 99 for the new certificates, with 99¼ offered for Lehigh gold loan.

Reading Railroad was in demand, and sales were made at 49·56 cash and 49·81 b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad continues steady at 54; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 53¾; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 118½. 70 was offered for Norristown; 34½, b. o., for Catawissa preferred; and 28½, b. o., for Philadelphia and Erie.

There was some movement of Canal stocks. 33¼ was bid for Lehigh, 61 for Morris preferred, and 45¾ for Delaware Division.

The balance of the speculative list was entirely ignored at the board.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Pittsburg 5s..	72⅝	100 sh Reading R..49·56	
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	89	100 do.....c.49·56	
$3300 City 6s, New.	99	200 do .....18.49·56	
9 sh Leh V R...ls.	53½	1400 do ..ls.b30.49·81	
7 sh Cam & Am.ls.	118½	100 do ....rg&i.49·56	
150 sh Penna R...ls.	54	100 do ..ls.b30.49·81	
200 sh Reading...ls.49·56		100 do..860wn.49·56	
100 do.....c.49·56		100 do.....b30.49·81	

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112⅛; do. 1864, 111⅜@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅝@111⅞; do. July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. July, 1867, 114⅜@114½; do. July, 1868, 114⅜@114⅝; 5s, 10-40, 108⅜@108¾. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 108⅜@108¾. Gold, 119⅜@119¾.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1864, 111⅝@111⅞; do., 1865, 111⅜@112; do., July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. do., 1867, 114⅜@114⅝; do., 1868, 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; Cur. 6s, 108⅜@108¾. Gold, 119¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅜; do. 1862, 112@112⅛; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅝@111⅞; do. 1865, new, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1867, do. 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, do., 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 108⅜@108¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 119⅝@120; Silver, 118@119.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	119⅜	12·15 P. M.	119⅜
10·05 "	119⅜	12·20 "	119⅞
10·07 "	119⅝	1·00 "	120
12·10 P. M.	119⅜		

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam.	42⅛
Con. Stock Scrip.	85½	West. Union Tele.	31⅞
do. scrip.	80½	Mil. & St. Paul R com	71¼
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	21⅝	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	84
Ph. and Rea. R.	99¼	Adams Express	60
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	84⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	19¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	67¼	United States Co.	49
Chi. and N. W. pref.	81¼	Gold	120
Chi. and R. I. R.	102	Market irregular.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	85¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 30.—Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady request at the recent advance. Sales of 300 bushels good and choice at $8@8·20. Timothy is nominal at $4·25. Flaxseed sells in a small way to the crushers at $2·25.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $30 per ton.

The Flour market is dull at previously quoted rates. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers operate sparingly. About 600 barrels sold, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·75@5·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $5·25@6·25, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@5·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·75@6·50; and fancy brands at $6·75@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $5@5·12½.

There is but little doing in Wheat, and the receipts and stocks are light. Sales of 1500 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania red at $1·25@1·30. Rye is unchanged. 500 bushels Western sold at $1. Corn is very firm, but the offerings are light. Sales of old yellow at $1; 7000 bushels new do. at 87@93c., an advance; and 1000 bushels old Western mixed at $1. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 55@57c.

Whisky is quiet. 20 barrels iron-bound Western sold at $1·01.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Arrived, steamships Hammonia, from Hamburg; Manhattan, from Liverpool; and England, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....45 | 2 P. M.....51

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr William Wilson, Jenks, 1 day from Salem, N. J., with grain to Christian & Co.

BELOW.

Barque, name unknown, with maintopgallantmast gone.

WENT TO SEA.

Mr. Jacob A. Marshall, pilot, reports the following vessels from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday:—Ship Eliza McLaughlin, for Hamburg; barques Kensington, for Bremen; Aden, for Rotterdam; Blair Athol, for do.; Hedwig, for Gibraltar; Heroine, for New Orleans; Abbie N. Franklin, for Savanah; brigs Home, for Havana; Ruby, for St. John, N. B.; John Aviles, for Savannah; Isabel Beurman, for do.; schrs E. B. Emory, for Matanzas; Sophie Wilson, for do.; and Sallie B., for Cienfuegos. Brig Max, for Bristol, Eng., and schr H. B. McCauley, from Cienfuegos, were at the Breakwater.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Boggs, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 27th inst.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, 18 days from Ragged Island, at New York yesterday. Had been 6 days N. of Hatteras with NE. winds.

Brig Mary McKee, Sharp, hence, at Trieste 13th inst.; Dec. 1, off Lissa, sprung foremast and jibboom, and cut away part of rigging.

Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr James S. Hewitt, Welsh, for

...F THE PRESS.

...al Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CUBA—THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY OF GENERAL GRANT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The great opportunity of General Grant to have his administration from public disfavor, to perpetuate his own popularity, and to secure lasting fame as a statesman is in treating the Cuban question in accordance with popular sentiment, a broad American policy and the interests of the country. This is really the most important question of the day. It involves vast commercial interests, the sympathies of the American people, the cause of republican liberty in America, the natural growth and progress of this republic and the position we are to occupy hereafter with regard to all questions pertaining to this continent. If the Government should resolve to ignore Cuba and either to permit the Cubans to be crushed or the island devastated, it will abandon the cherished principles upon which our own independence was claimed and secured; it will become the friend and ally of European despotism on American soil; it will do violence to the feelings, sentiments, and love of freedom of the American people; it will renounce the Monroe doctrine, it will degrade us in the eyes of the world, and will, for the first time in our history, inaugurate a policy inimical to republican institutions and in the interests of monarchical and European Governments. If, on the other hand, the Government should determine to seize the opportunity afforded by the insurrection in Cuba to promote the cause of republican freedom on American soil, to extend our influence, power, and commerce in this hemisphere, and to sever the bonds that hold a part of the American people and territory under European rule, that would be a fresh starting point for a grand and comprehensive policy in accordance with our growth and destiny. It would show Europe that we comprehend our high position as one of the foremost nations of the earth and the law of our existence, and must in the end inspire the respect of the whole world.

Hence we said the Cuban question is the most important one of the day. More than that, it is the only one that presses for immediate solution. Reconstruction of the South, upon which Congress and the public mind have been occupied, is about finished; the various questions pertaining to the national finances require time for consideration and have not become urgent, because neither the revenue nor country will suffer from the necessary delay; the Alabama claims will not, and, perhaps, cannot, be brought to a decision for some time to come, and they are used only as a political hobby by Mr. Sumner and Mr. Secretary Fish; all other questions of domestic or foreign policy are either not pressing or can be solved without difficulty. The only live, urgent, and important question at present is that of Cuba.

The initial American policy in the case of Cuba, for such we may call it, reaches far beyond that island or the present time. It is the key of our destiny over the whole of the Antilles, Mexico, and Central America, and, in a measure, over South America also. It will fix in the public mind of both this country and of Europe what is to be the future course or policy of the American republic in this hemisphere, and especially as concerns European domination, influence, or rule here. There never has been a more determined or heroic struggle for republican freedom, and against the most atrocious European despotism in America, than that which the Cubans are making; no, not in any of the South American States; and there never was better ground or as good a reason for this country to recognize the independence of an American people. The course of the Government, therefore, in the case of Cuba will be regarded as the policy that is to be pursued hereafter on all American questions in which European nations are concerned or choose to interfere. It will teach the population and States of the American Continent and its islands either to lean upon this great republic and to look to it for support and guidance, or it will disgust and drive them to seek closer relations, commercial and political, with Europe. Not the brave Cubans only, but all the people of the two continents of America are watching with intense interest the course of our Government with regard to Cuba. Shall we abdicate the high position we have all through our history taken? Shall we, in the day of our might and strength, when no nation has the power or dares to thwart our policy or destiny, abandon the cause of republican freedom in America? To do so will be to dishonor the fathers of the republic and our statesmen of former times, and will bring everlasting disgrace upon the country.

General Grant in his heart sympathizes with these views, we have no doubt, for they are American, republican, national, and liberal, and throughout his whole public career he has shown the most elevated patriotism and broad American views. But in the case of Cuba he has been trammelled, there is reason to fear, by the weakness and narrow-minded policy of the Secretary of State, and perhaps, also, by the senseless prejudices of other members of his Cabinet. Possibly Mr. Sumner, in the excess of his vanity about his Alabama claims speech and from his desire to make political capital out of that, may have had some influence over members of the Cabinet, and, indirectly, over the President. It is lamentable to think that a great question of public policy which the American people have at heart, and which concerns so intimately the interests of our country and the progress of republican freedom, should be obstructed by a few men to gratify their vanity or prejudice, or for some doubtful political object. Will not the President emancipate himself from these influences? Will he not see the current of public sentiment, and either dismiss his weak and prejudiced advisers or act independently of them? Let him follow the good advice of his wise friend, the lamented General Rawlins, the impulses of whose noble soul were right in accordance with the sentiments of the American people, and who had a proper view of the duty and destiny of his country, and let him ignore the miserable subterfuges of Sumner, Fish, Hoar, and others on this Cuban question, and he will become as popular in the Presidency as he was in the war. We have the best reasons for believing that Mr. Hoar failed to be confirmed in the Senate as Judge of the Supreme Court more on account of his narrow-minded and prejudiced course relative to Cuba than for anything else. This ought to be a warning to the President, for no man, however exalted in position, can safely act in defiance of public opinion in this country. General Grant has now the opportunity of doing a glorious thing in securing the independence and annexation of Cuba, the most valuable possession in the world, and of establishing a broad American policy that will make him the most popular man as well as one of the most famous statesmen in history. Cuba is the great question of his administration Will he understand that? If he follows the dictates of his heart and common sense he will do right and reap the glory. If he submits to the shortsighted and weak men around him he will assuredly lose his popularity, and the American people may forget his war services in the failure of his administration.

NILE NOTES OF A DONKEY.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Herald* a few days since invited its readers to peruse and admire the contributions of its Egyptian correspondent. We have read some of them. They are certainly very surprising productions, and, if they do not quite justify the exultation with which the editor refers to them, they deserve a wider circulation than the *Herald* is able to give them. They are a little too sublime for every-day reading; they contain too much eloquence to the square inch; and ought to be printed in brief instalments in order to guard the reader against intellectual rupture. Egypt seems to have rendered to the writer the stimulating conserves of her ancients; he has eaten of the insane mummy that takes the reason prisoner; Cheops hath been measured to him for drugs; he has tasted of Chamnes in electuaries and consumed Amosis in pills. How else can his rampageous rhetoric be accounted for? When Coleridge was unusually gorgeous of speech it was known that he had fired his imagination with opium. As the correspondent steals a grace beyond the reach of art, it is evident that he has been nourishing his faculties upon mummy, the inspiring qualities whereof are certified by Astrampsychus and Radzivil and Junkenius, and even Lord Bacon. But a truce to eulogy and conjecture. Let us usher this eloquent being before the reader, and allow him to unfold his blazonries of speech. "From sudden sunrise to quick sunset," he says, speaking of the Nile, "the tourist goes through many worlds and phases of thought. The silence fast impresses him as he glides along undisturbed in contemplation either of the banks all quivering with living things, or of the stupendous piled rocks and sand-hills, or the desert, or the park and garden green which contrast against hoary old age by patches." How *he*, whoever he is, could remain undisturbed through such a range of contemplation is a mystery. But if the garden green contrasting against hoary old age by patches failed to move him, the sounds and visions described in the ensuing sentence would, we should think, stir him, even if he were as stolid and immovable as the sphinx. "The pelican," he says, "flaps his wings, *the jackal whirls above*, a huge fish gulps and startles one, a partridge or quail rises, and all along that boundless calm a yearning to know more of the hidden past." This is the finest writing we ever saw or heard of, but it seems "to be in patches" deficient in the element of probability. Herodotus went to Egypt, and has told us some rather indigestible stories about what he saw there. But he nowhere mentions the soaring jackal. We have instructed our Moonshee to look up the jackal subject, from Pliny to Professor Owen, and he has done so with diligence. But there is nowhere any account of the flying variety. One, it is true, occasionally hears of a shower of frogs or pilchards, and the Esquimaux have a tradition that it once snowed walruses that bellowed as they fell; and we believe that there is a Siamese legend of a shower of elephants. So that the correspondent's tale of a cloud of jackals, though rather trying to the credulity, does not seem absolutely impossible. Before rejecting it altogether, we shall await further testimony on the subject. The writer descends gracefully from the aerial jackal, and speaks very generously of the river. "When night has succeeded day," he says, "nowhere can moonlight be what it is on the Nile." As a statement of fact this is, of course, not to be disputed, and, as a phrase, it is as much above criticism as the jackals were above the head of the writer. We are embarrassed by the riches to which the *Herald* has so exultingly drawn our attention. The verbal grace and melody are sufficiently overpowering; but they also unfold romantic tales as sunny as those of Boccaccio. The central figure of these romances is an anonymous maiden of mysterious purposes and character, who seems a cross between a banshee and a lunatic, and who goes through a series of the most marvellous adventures. She takes the correspondent into her confidence, and allows him to look after her baggage. She converses indifferently with camel drivers and kings, is sometimes seen upon the dizzy summit of a donkey, and sometimes observed, in postures of mystery and partial dislocation, at balls and festivals. She flickers through the hurly-burly attendant upon the fetes of De Lesseps like a stage fairy through the turmoil of gnomes and goblins in the pantomime. Through the aid of this extraordinary person, the correspondent is brought into occasional propinquity to royal and sacred persons. He looks upon the whiskers of the Emperor of Austria and upon the boots of the Prince of Prussia, and says that the complexion of the Empress is built upon a basis of rice powder. He scrutinizes the effulgent Viceroy, and that fat potentate returns his gaze of admiration. Finally, the whole romance breaks into a sputter of impossible counts and aide-de-camps and Arabs, as a comparatively sedate firework, just before its extinction, blazes into an inexplicable whirling chaos of flames; and correspondent, anonymous female, flying jackals, and sovereigns waver into a murky mist of words and disappear.

If we had not been allured by urgent editorial solicitation, we should not have looked for any good writing in the *Herald*. We should as soon have thought of looking in the Septuagint for a pun, or in the Apocrypha for a conundrum. It is a pleasure to be able to commend the ability and enterprise exhibited by a contemporary, particularly when the opportunities of doing so without sacrificing truth to courtesy are so exceedingly infrequent; and we have the deepest satisfaction in felicitating our neighbor upon its Egyptian correspondent.

REFORM IN NATURALIZATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The gross abuses practised chiefly in this city and State in the matter of naturalizing persons of foreign birth are, we trust, about to be stopped. The highest honor and privilege that a nation can confer upon a stranger is the investiture of citizenship. Hitherto, although Congress has had power over naturalization, the business has been practically left to the several States, whose real or apparent needs have guided their action, and produced a mass of conflicting laws that leave the whole matter in chaos. New York, for instance, requires, according to the acts of Congress, a certain term of residence, and the declaration of intention a certain period before taking out final papers. Some of the Western States, anxious to induce immigration, confer all the privileges of citizenship after twelve months' residence, and dispense with declarations of intention. Thus a foreigner may become to a certain extent a citizen in one State, and yet be for years not a citizen in another.

What is most needed is due regard to the importance of the act of conferring citizenship, and that desirable reformation will probably be secured if the bill just introduced into Congress by Mr. Jenckes becomes a law. Its provisions are, briefly:—Residence without interruption of four years and six months at the time of application; declaration of *bona fide* intention; renunciation of foreign allegiance; resignation of any title of nobility; date and place of birth, also place of birth of parents; date of leaving his native country and of arrival here, at what port and in what vessel; description of the petitioner, embracing name, age, business, residence, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, and any other distinguishing outward marks. He must have resided a year in the State where applying, have preserved a good moral character, be attached to the principles of the Constitution and well disposed toward the Government. The most important section declares that "the Circuit and District Courts of the United States shall have sole and exclusive jurisdiction of all applications of aliens to be admitted to become citizens under this act." Registers in bankruptcy are empowered to take testimony; but no State court, power, or authority can have anything to do with naturalization. The act also provides for careful and proper proof that the applicant has fulfilled the preliminary conditions, and is worthy of the privilege sought. Due provision is made for preserving testimony and recording the names of applicants. Supposing everything to be right, the Court grants the citizenship; but in order to prevent the rush just before election, when party spirit runs high, it is provided that the act of naturalizing shall be of no legal force until after the lapse of six months; at the expiration of that period the proper certificate shall be issued, and thus the work will be finished. This paper, which must be produced before the registrars and inspectors of election, will contain the description of the party, which will do away with the outrage of voting upon dead men's papers. Aliens who have served a year in our army may be naturalized without further residence, if honorable discharged. Children under age become citizens, as now, by the naturalization of the parent. No woman shall lose her citizenship because she is the wife of an alien. Once a month the clerks of the United States courts shall forward to the State Department a list of all persons naturalized.

These are the main provisions of a much-needed act. Other sections guard against fraud, and specify the manner of administering the law. The great feature is the taking of naturalization into the hands of the General Government. That will put an end to the New York process of manufacturing citizens, and wipe out one of the worst disgraces of the time. No well-meaning man will object to any reasonable safeguard against the abuse of so high an act of authority as the making of a citizen. The opposition, if any there may be, to the general purport of Mr. Jenckes' bill, will come from those who care more for party success than for honesty; those who are always opposed to strict election laws and in favor of the largest liberty to do wrong.

FATAL FRIENDSHIPS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

What is the proper word to describe the process of killing one's particular friends? Is it "homicide," or "amicide," or what? So much of this sort of thing is being done, especially in politics, that we really need a name for it. Talleyrand used to point out, as a philosophical phenomenon, that something unpleasant always happened to any Government which did not conciliate him. "*Il y a quelque chose inexplicable en moi, qui porte malheur aux gouvernemens qui me negligent.*" But there is a class of newspapers rising among us with the contrary power. No man can survive their friendship, after it is once fairly brought to bear.

There was Mr. R. H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, for instance, who really seemed to have a political future before him, until an obscure weekly newspaper of this city took him up and killed him off, in the Butler Congressional campaign. There were all the materials for a strong opposition to General Butler. He had just avowed financial theories which had displeased his best friends. Then many disliked him for what he had done in the war, and many more for what he had not done. He was not even, it was urged, a citizen of his district, possessing within its limits only the rudiments of a barn, while his opponent's father, at least, had house and lands. So far so good for Mr. Dana, when in an unlucky hour the *Nation* took up his cause, representing him as a high-toned conservative and his opponent as a pestilent radical. This was precisely what General Butler's managers wished, and from that time they had it all their own way. The special drawbacks of General Butler, on which a shrewder opponent would have made the fight, were at once forgotten. If he was to be thrown overboard as too radical, so would Sumner be ousted, so would Boutwell, whenever the political Bourbons grew strong enough. This settled the question. Mr. Dana was left in a minority so crushing that it will long paralyze his political career, and Mr. Butler in a majority most prejudicial to his humility of spirit. So much for an injudicious and fatal friendship, that assassinates its ownallies.

Precisely the same destructive process has since been tried against Attorney-General Hoar, by the same class of journals, to whom *The North American Review* has also supplied a spare stiletto, in the background. Mr. Hoar went to Washington an advanced Massachusetts radical. He had always been the friend and ally of Mr. Boutwell, and bid fair to stand with him in the confidence of Republicans generally. It was no fault of his that his mistaken friends undertook to make him out all that was respectable and conservative, as compared with this dangerous, revolutionary Boutwell. But their support at once exposed him to suspicion. Mr. Boutwell had won the confidence of the nation and especially of the party which had carried it through the war. He had been thoroughly tested. Mr. Hoar had a certain claim on the public confidence as being Mr. Boutwell's neighbor and friend. If he was to be set up in opposition to the Secretary of the Treasury, the case was very different. In vain the shrewder Massachusetts papers, as the Springfield *Republican*, protested against this false position assigned to Mr. Hoar; declared that *The North American Review's* description of him was wholly imaginary; that, in the language of Mrs. Betsey Gamp, "there warn't no sich a person" as there described. The honored victim would doubtless have protested also, had it been possible; but what could he do? An Attorney-General cannot stand up before the Supreme Court and say, "May it please your honors, I wish to be protected from my own admirers!" Thence followed the misfortune of his non-confirmation, a thing made all the more galling, for the victim and his friends, by the ready assent to Mr. Stanton's appointment. No doubt there were other objections to Mr. Hoar—his non-residence in the Southern Circuit, his want of personal popularity, and so on—but these were subordinate obstacles. A main motive was the reluctance to put in the most important post a man who could be indorsed by *The Nation* and *The North American Review*. The reason was, of course, absurdly insufficient. It is conceding far too much importance to any fourth-rate journalist, when you allow him to take the scalp of his own friend. But we must accept human nature as it is, and the next time we have a good nominee for the Supreme Court, we must implore him, in advance, to muzzle his conservative allies.

THE CALIFORNIA DIPLOMATIC UNHAPPINESS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The San Francisco despatch to the effect that "new translations of the Burlingame credentials show that he (Burlingame) was accredited to the Western nations as *lesser States*, and had no *plenipotentiary* powers," evidently refers to an old item of news which has apparently reached California after travelling all round the world from Pekin. It was in October last that the *North China Herald*, an English paper printed at Shanghai, published a translation of Mr. Burlingame's credentials which differed very curiously from the official certified translation, and which assuredly furnished the basis for the San Francisco despatch that has now been sent us. We found the document in the Anglo-Chinese paper itself, which was transmitted to us with our regular English mails, and it appears that in course of time a copy of this paper has reached San Francisco, from whence some of Mr. Ross Browne's friends, who are Mr. Burlingame's enemies, have taken the trouble to telegraph the stale item.

The points on which the *China Herald* translation of the Burlingame credentials differs from the officially certified translation are of no real significance, though they are curious as showing the diplomatic forms of the Chinese Government. Thus, in the *China Herald* translation, the Celestial Emperor opens by referring to his "title to universal sway received from Heaven," but in the official translation this is rendered as the "commission his Majesty has received from Heaven." Again, in the *China Herald* translation, foreign countries are spoken of as the "central and outer nations or lesser States in amity with us;" but in the official translation this is simply rendered as the "foreign nations at amity with China." Still again, in the *China Herald* translation, Mr. Burlingame's powers are not precisely or expressly defined: he and his two assistants are spoken of as "capable and intelligent officers," "who are here to manage satisfactorily," and who, "there is reason to expect, will prove a competent exponent of our views in international affairs." In the official translation, on the other hand, Mr. Burlingame is described as an "officer thoroughly conversant with Chinese and foreign relations," in whom "we have full confidence as our representative," and who "will act as our High Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary." As we have said, these differences are less a matter of importance than of curiosity; and, moreover, the fact that the credentials which Mr. Burlingame has displayed abroad are the officially certified translation of the Chinese original is conclusive as to his powers, even if his plenipotentiary authority had not been demonstrated by the subsequent action of the Chinese Government.

ENFORCING THE LAWS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It is affirmed in the Cincinnati *Commercial* that the Tenure-of-Office act is regarded as a dead letter by some among the members of General Grant's Cabinet. According to that journal, hundreds of officeholders were suspended during the recent vacation of Congress, but not a single reason for such suspension has been communicated to the Senate by the President, and the Senate has acted upon nominations to fill vacancies caused by such suspension in the same manner it has acted upon vacancies which have occurred from death, resignation, or other like cause.

The law prescribing the qualifications of officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau is likewise disregarded and treated as a dead letter by the President and his subordinates; but no notice is taken of the fact in Congress or elsewhere except in the columns of the independent press. The statute requires that every assessor shall be a resident of the district in which he discharges his functions. When Chief Justice Chase was Secretary of the Treasury, the provisions of this statute were rigorously enforced; but General Grant regards the law with contempt. His old crony Augustus Ford is Assessor of the Eighth District in this city, but has his residence in Brooklyn. His friends have assured us that he thus violates the law by special permission from General Grant, but we cannot think this is so. Such permission would be an act of direct usurpation on the part of the President. If his conscience is dull, he may ignore the law, as in the case of the Tenure of Office act, mentioned by the Cincinnati *Commercial;* he may even connive at its violation, as in appointing his friend Ford, and in allowing him to act as Assessor of the Eighth district, without changing his residence; but we do not believe he would arrogate to himself the authority to give Ford express dispensation to continue to violate the law when Ford had himself called his attention to the requirements of the statute. Would it not be well for Congress to examine into these transactions? General Grant has not only sworn to execute the laws, but he has repeatedly proclaimed it as his special and peculiar design to see to it that they were thoroughly executed. The last words of his message were to this effect:—"On my part," said he, "I promise a rigid adherence to the laws and their strict enforcement." Professions are always easier than practice, and General Grant seems to form no exception to the rule.

GENERAL SCHURZ'S BUNCOMBE BILLS.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Our German Senator is evidently not so felicitous with his maiden bills as he was with the little short maiden speech he made during the last session of Congress. He then combined a certain fitting modesty with some sound thoughts and statesmanlike views. It seemed particularly meritorious to us then that he escaped the temptations to make anything like a buncombe speech, which might be construed as intended for home consumption among his German countrymen. It is entirely different with the two bills introduced by him at the commencement of the present session of Congress. Of his civil service bill we have already spoken. It has such an outspoken smack of the Prussian that it never can be made palatable to American tastes. It presupposes an organization of society, and especially an educational system, so totally at variance with ours, that if Senator Schurz's bill should become a law, its enforcement would at once meet with insurmountable difficulties, or at least prove to be an additional and costly trouble, and in the main would not change anything. It, however, will have one effect, and this will scarcely be imperilled by the rejection of the bill. It will move certain Teutonic fibres in the hearts of Schurz's countrymen, and they will be forced to admit that their Senator has at last attempted to introduce some peculiarly German—not ideas—notions into American legislation. Senator Schurz evidently foresaw the defeat of his bill, and prepared the public for such an event by declaring in one of his late letters that he did not expect any such bill to be accepted, but that, in spite of this unwillingness of Congress to inaugurate such an innovation, a most energetic attempt would be made, which would at least result in directing the attention of the public to this subject. We are aware that it has long been the practice of a certain class of politicians to arouse public attention by buncombe speeches and vaporing newspaper articles; but, that Congressional bills should ever be introduced as such stimulants seems to us incompatible with the dignity of lawgivers.

But this civil service bill is not the only kite which Senator Schurz has floated over the heads of his German countrymen. He has introduced another bill which is tinctured with another German element of a taste still less palatable to Americans. It provides that officers and clerks once employed in the United States Treasury Department shall not be permitted afterwards to act as claim agents against the Treasury in any case pending at the time of their employment in the department. This bill is based upon a thought which is still more repugnant to American principles. It presupposes a government which, instead of being established by the people for their own greatest advantage, is pronounced at war with or at least on the defensive against the people. Whilst every American would reject the idea that a private claim against the Government would not be in better hands than in those of an agent who knows the most about it, Senator Schurz seems to be anxious that the Government should be protected from the payment of the just claims of private citizens, by preventing those familiar with the routine in our public administration from assisting in securing their collection. A bill of the character of the one alluded could only spring from the mind of one who, even after a sojourn of upwards of twenty years amid the surroundings of the democratic atmosphere pervading our Union, has found himself unable to eradicate his German notions respecting the separation of the interests of the State from those of its citizens. In this country a citizen who ceases to be an employe of Government is, and should be, free to follow what occupation he pleases, and every one is entitled to secure his services and avail himself of the knowledge acquired by his services as a public officer.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,

Have in stock an elegant variety of Goods adapted for useful and acceptable

Presents for Gentlemen,

COMPRISING

CARDIGAN JACKETS.
GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRINCE TECK SCARFS.
LORD STANLEY SCARFS.
SQUARE CRAVATS AND MUFFLERS.
A splendid assortment of
Wrappers and Breakfast Coats,
IN SILK
PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRTS,
And other Staple Goods at Popular Prices.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
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TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT,

TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

T. L. JACOBS & CO.,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
11 17 2mrp

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J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gentlemen's Mourning Wrappers.

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MRS. S. A. BRANSON,
No. 140 South EIGHTH Street.
Wrappers made to order. 12 7 tuths1m

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RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

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FINE FURNITURE.

DANIEL M. KARCHER,

Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 11 4 thstu1mrp

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T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET.

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf1m

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP

LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.

On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs, 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.
Advance charges cashed at office on pier.
Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc. 2 23 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, January 1, 1870, 1 P. M.
City of New York, Saturday, January 8, 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 Noon.
City of Boston, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan 22, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$160	STEERAGE	$35
To London	165	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE to FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAP,
1 27 3 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth; and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 26 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30 6

CIRARD TUBE WORKS.

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Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

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Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

BIRDS! BIRDS!! BIRDS!!!

What is nicer for a Christmas present than fine SINGING CANARY and a BEAUTIFUL CAGE? Cheaper than any place in the city.
No. 144 North SIXTH Street,
12 18 1m Odd Fellows' Hall,
W. A. HENRY.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work; constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11 17 3m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of ingrain carpet weavers was held yesterday afternoon at Front and Master streets. A large number of weavers were in attendance. Reports were received from different shops showing that many of the men, rather than allow their families to suffer, had resumed work at the prices stipulated by their employers. Addresses were made during the afternoon by William J. Moffit, Thomas Griffiths, William Jamison, James Dougherty and others. From statements made it appears that the trade at present is dull, many of the manufacturers having ceased operations, preferring to wait the revival of business before setting their looms in operation. After a general interchange of views, which continued a length of time, the meeting adjourned.

—Yesterday afternoon, while several shipjoiners were planing a deck-beam on the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, at the Navy Yard, the blocking which supported it gave way, and the beam slid, striking Thomas Pilkinton on the head, causing concussion of the brain. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and last evening was considered in a critical condition. Mr. Pilkinton was formerly attached to the city police force. He resides in Wetherill street, and is married.

—Alice Vandever has been missing from her home since Tuesday morning last. She is ten years of age, and may be recognized by a semi-circular scar under the left eye. Her parents reside at No. 1540 Cabot street, and the evening before her disappearance she stated to them that a lady had told her to come to her house somewhere on Race street, and she would give her good clothes.

—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a furnace at the iron works of Fitzgerald & Flagg exploded with a loud noise, destroying window sash and partitions, and damaging the place to the extent of several hundred dollars. The man in charge of the furnace made a narrow escape. He was stunned, but not much injured. The cause of the explosion was not known.

—Mr. Ebenezer Jayne, brother of the late Dr. David Jayne, died in this city yesterday, aged 79 years.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 119¾.

—Yesterday the internal revenue receipts were only $320,500.

—A newspaper in the colored interest is to be started in Washington.

—Three persons have died in Chicago from eating trichina pork. Eight others are likely to die.

—A department formed of Southern California and Arizona, under command of General Jeff. C. Davis, is spoken of.

—A heavy shock of earthquake was experienced in the Bay of St. Paul, forty miles below Quebec, some days ago.

—Caldwell, charged with complicity in the New York Custom House frauds, was committed for extradition at Montreal yesterday.

—Coupon bonds to the value of $121,000 were lost or stolen in Jersey City on Christmas Day. The loser offers $800 for their return.

—A brakeman was killed and a conductor fatally injured by an accident on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Corinth, on Tuesday.

—Senator Pratt, of Indiana, who contemplated resigning his seat, has been induced to retain it for a while on account of political complications in his State.

—Further investigation shows that the defalcations in the Merchants' Exchange Bank of New York are certainly not worse than $100,000, and may not exceed $50,000.

—Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of Chicago, desirous of becoming a notary public, finds her ambition baulked because, as a married woman, she cannot give the requisite bond.

—It is estimated that the public debt will not be reduced by more than three millions this month, in consequence of the small receipts from customs and internal revenue.

—Two bank robberies are reported. The Savings Bank at Rockville, Conn., has been robbed of upwards of $6000, and the Schoharie (N. Y.) County Bank of $5000.

—Postmaster-General Creswell is said to have contracted with the Williams & Guion and National Steamship Companies for the transportation of the United States mails to England.

—Preliminaries for an international ocean race, between the yachts Dauntless and Cambria, have been arranged. The yachts are to start from Kinsale, on the Irish coast, on the fourth of July.

—Congress is to be memorialized by the iron manufacturers of Missouri not to reduce the present tariff on iron. Dr. William Elder, of this city, has been invited to lecture in St. Louis on the subject.

—A series of sad events happened on the steamer Ozark on her last trip down the Mississippi. An old citizen of Arkansas was found dead in his state-room; two colored men fell overboard while wrestling, and were drowned, and a deck hand was blown to atoms by the explosion of some torpedoes he was handling.

Foreign Affairs.

—M. Rouher is the new President of the French Senate.

—Napoleon has accepted the resignation of the ministry in a handsome letter addressed to M. Forcade de la Roquette.

—The Spanish Government, if unable to find a king, will declare for a republic.

—Traupmann's trial progresses and Paris has not tired of the sensation. The prisoner does not deny his guilt, but refuses to name his accomplices.

—Some difficulty is being experienced by Ollivier in forming the new French Cabinet. Several to whom he has applied have refused to accept portfolios. Magne, Financial Secretary; Leboult, Minister of War, and Admiral Regault, Minister of Marine, will continue in their present positions.

Address of M. Emile Ollivier as President of the Council-General of the Var.

"I hasten to explain an apparent contradiction in my course, in order to obtain from you that support without which I could not well fulfill my new functions. I have always maintained that great deliberative assemblies, such as the Corps Legislatif or the Councils-General, should elect their Presidents, and yet I have accepted the direction of your labor by virtue of an imperial decree. These are the reasons that governed me:—In the first place, the promise contained in the remarkable statement of the nature of the senatus consulte, that a law would be proposed giving the Councils-General the same right as the Corps Legislatif to select their Presidents. I have next desired to give a public and unequivocal adhesion to the new policy of the Government. There has existed, up to the present, a radical difference between France and England which has perplexed and grieved the friends of liberty. In England, as in France, disagreements arise between the two elements, one called Public Opinion and the other Government. These disagreements intensify, continue, and embitter the contest, as with us, but with our neighbors animation never becomes revolt, persistence never degenerates into open rupture, nor bitterness turn to revolution. It is this quality of itself, more than her wealth, commerce, coal mines, and ships that England owes the moral authority she exercises in the world, where her language, if we do not take care, is about to supplant our own. How distant we are from these admirable public advantages! It would seem that we know only how to be indifferent or precipitate, and are ignorant of what it is to advance. It appears as if we knew not how to stand like men between adhesion without dignity, and revolt without justice, and that it is our destiny to oscillate without repose between revolutions and dictatorships. Besides, our prestige sensibly diminishes. Can we still speak of the great nation? is asked among peoples. How can we expect that it will be conceded to us to inspire and lead that steady and prudent people when we do not know how to possess, contain, and direct ourselves. It depends on us in this moment to cause all humiliating contrast between England and France to disappear. What Tur got before, and Mirabeau, after the Revolution, could not obtain from Louis XVI; what Duke Decazes and Montgrand obtained only for a moment from Louis XVIII and Charles X; what neither Lamartine, Tocqueville, Thiers, Odillon Barrot, and Dufaure were able to obtain from Louis Philippe, the Hundred-and-sixteen are receiving from the wisdom of the Emperor. Instead of answering the moderate demands of public opinion by a fatal resistance, the Emperor has responded by extensive reforms and the liberal, bold, and comprehensive *senatus consulte* which constitutes the most radical change that a Government has ever effected voluntarily and in full vigor. The irreconcilable opposition endeavor to contend, but by the fact of declaring itself irreconcilable in advance, it is placed outside all credence, and will not be slow to prove to its supporters the truth of the prediction that Mirabeau addressed to the Jacobins of his time: "We are soon disgusted with those who are satisfied with nothing."

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Proposed International Festival at St. Louis—The Project Declared Feasible.

The project of a World's Fair, to be held at St. Louis, seems to be in a forward state. The *Democrat* of that city has in its Tuesday's issue a long report of a meeting held to consider the subject, from which we condense the following:

Mr. Barclay submitted a report of facts collected by the committee. He said the first meeting in regard to the London exhibition was held June 30, 1849, and contracts for buildings let July 26, 1850, and the exhibition commenced May 1, 1851. The original contract for the building was $399,000—the building to be taken away by the builder; or if taken by the association, to pay $1,025,000 for it. The exhibition lasted five months. Total number of visitors 6,063,996. Daily average of visitors, 43,007. On one day there were 93,224 visitors. Previous to the 3d May the railroad receipts increased 7 per cent., and up to the close of the exhibition 27 per cent. Admission fees, season tickets, £3 3s. After August 1, gentlemen's tickets £1 8s. 6d. At first the admission was £1; at the close 1 shilling. The receipts for subscriptions paid to April, £64,344; privilege to print catalogue, £3200; selling refreshments, £5000. The receipts up to the opening were £113,044. Prize fund, £20,000; expenses, £20,943. The receipts for the whole were:—For season tickets, $238,050; at doors, $1,784,040; at retiring-room, $12,135. The total receipts were $2,523,315.

The New York Crystal Palace Association was incorporated March 11, 1852. Exhibition opened on the 2d of May, 1853. It was a financial failure. The amount raised to start it was between $200,000 and $300,000.

It was suggested that the proper location for the buildings was the ground west of the Fair Grounds.

Mr. Smith said the financial question was the first thing to be settled, and moved that a subcommittee be appointed to raise subscriptions.

Mr. Barret offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of three to draft a bill donating the sum of $250,000 on the part of the State, and authorizing the city and county of St. Louis to subscribe the sum of $250,000 towards holding a World's Fair in the city of St. Louis, at such time as the Congress of the United States may direct, and providing that the Congress of the United States shall instruct the ministers and representatives of the United States in all foreign countries to notify the authorities of such countries that the same has the official sanction of the Government of the United States of America.

Mayor Cole said there was one objection to the resolution, and that is asking help from anybody. We should be able to buy the Fair Grounds and hold the fair and make two millions out of it. If you let the city and county take stock and get their *pro rata* of dividends, it would be better. He was willing to take $10,000 in stock, and would put his name down at once. This is a money-making enterprise, and there is a great deal of money in it. It will be of great benefit to Illinois, and Iowa, and Missouri. This is one of the sure things. He wanted it done in a big Western style. We can, if necessary, build a hotel bigger than the Lindell to accommodate the people who may come to the fair.

Mr. Filley offered the following as a substitute:—

Resolved, That the committee appointed to consider the feasibility of holding a World's Fair deem the same not only feasible, but practicable and desirable.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to draft articles of incorporation creating a World's Fair Association, with a capital of $1,000,000, to be submitted to a mass meeting to be held on the third January, at the Southern Hotel, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to inaugurate and perfect arrangements for holding such a Fair in the city of St. Louis in the year 1872.

It was suggested that the Fair should be held in 1871.

It was agreed to substitute 1871, and the resolution was adopted.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7:24	MOON RISES	4:42
SUN SETS	4:41	HIGH WATER	12:19

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

E. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec. 14
England	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 17
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	Dec. 18
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
Paraguay	London	New York	Dec. 18
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Dec. 18
Hammonia	Havre	New York	Dec. 18
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Dec. 18

FOR EUROPE.

Rhein	New York	Bremen	Dec. 30
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Celia	New York	London	Jan. 1
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 1
Nemesis	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 5
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Jan. 11
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Dec. 30
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 1
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. barque Anton, Fricke, Bremen, Peter Wright & Sons.
N. G. barque D. H. Watjen, Deetzen, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. barque Elena, Stewart, Bilboa, E. Crawley & Co.
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ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, from Boston, with iron to order.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sansparell, McAlpin, sailed from Flushing Roads 13th inst. for Savannah.
Ship Bombay, Jordan, hence, at Charleston 28th inst.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 27th inst.
Steamship James S. Green, Pace, hence, at Norfolk 27th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Barque Pawnee, Anker, hence, at Dublin 11th inst.
Barque Frank Lovett, Cann, for Philadelphia, cleared at Helvoet 12th inst.
Barque Orchilla, Havener, hence, at Gibraltar 4th inst.
Barque Lepanto, Bell, hence for Antwerp, sailed from Portsmouth 12th inst.
Barque Maid of Glenwern, Thomas, from Colombo 31st August for Philadelphia, arrived at St. Helena 10th ult., and sailed again.
Barque Mira, Dix, hence, in the river, Antwerp, 13th instant.
Barque Queen of the Fleet, McCloud, hence, at Bremerhaven 12th inst.
Barque Klein, Healey, hence, via Wilmington, N. C., sailed from Plymouth 11th inst. for London.
Brig Cairo, Vance, hence, at Flushing 13th inst.
Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, cleared at London 14th inst., for Demerara.
Schr Wm. H. Mann, Rogers, at Georgetown, S. C., 20th inst., from Charleston.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst., and sailed again next morning.
Schrs Nellie Doe, J. Mayfield, S. B. Wheeler, Wild Pigeon, J. B. Van Dusen, C. W. May, and others, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 27th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Norw. barque Ægir, Wisner, 63 days from Liverpool, at this port yesterday, makes the following report:—Left Liverpool Oct. 21, after which we encountered very heavy weather; Dec. 18, during a heavy gale from W. and NW., lost foremast, main and mizzen topmasts; since then we have had pretty good weather. Made the Capes of the Delaware on the 29th inst.

Steamship Kutaw, Coffin, from New York for Philadelphia, before reported ashore at Peck's Beach, N. J., is a total wreck. A despatch to the Coast Wrecking Co. states that the cargo is washing ashore, and is being saved by the agents of the Company. Steamer A. Winants was to leave yesterday for New York. The E. was a wooden propellor, of 328 tons register, built at New York in 1856, since remetalled and mostly rebuilt; was owned in New York by Starbuck & Wheeler.

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Imperial Champagne,

A Pure, Rich and Trusty Wine, made after the French method, superior to any American and many brands of imported

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215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

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MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

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Y. P. M. Sharpens the Appetite.
Y. P. M. Makes the Weak Robust.
Y. P. M. Adds to the term of Life.
Y. P. M. Is Unadulterated.
Y. P. M. Is superior for Mince Meat.
Y. P. M. Makes Best Whisky Punch.
Y. P. M. Cures Dyspepsia.
Y. P. M. Is the Best in the World. 12 3 1m

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR RIFT. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. 1869
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

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A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

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Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

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THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMSON, 11 27 w 6m No. 429 N. SECOND Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SOCOND Street, Philadelphia

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 216 CHESTNUT Street. 11 w 6m

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

HAVE REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Fine Dry Goods

AS LOW AS OTHERS ARE OFFERING TRASH.

HOLIDAY SHAWLS,
HOLIDAY SILKS,
HOLIDAY VELVETS,
HOLIDAY POPLINS,
HOLIDAY ROBES,
HOLIDAY DELAINES,
HOLIDAY CHINTZES.

1000 yards ASSORTED DRESS GOODS reduced today to 25 cents.

P. S.—Handkerchiefs, in splendid boxes; Linen Sets, in Cartons; Point Lace Collars, Valencienne Sets, Camels' Hair Scarfs; Cashmere Scarfs, 50 cents and $100; Velvet Ties, $1; Roman Sashes, Fashionable Gloves, Rich Embroidered Piano Covers, much reduced. 10 16 smw

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

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Closing Out Winter Stock.

Great Reduction in Prices.

Astrachans,
Velvet Beavers,
Caracullas,
Chinchillas,
Overcoatings,
Waterproofs,
Velveteens,
Cassimeres.

11 5ths2m

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JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving an entire new stock of

Fall and Winter Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 28 w

PIANOS.

GREAT SALE

OF

First-Class Rosewood Pianos,

AT PRICES BELOW THE ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE.

Having determined to offer our extensive stock of *superior and beautifully finished seven octave Rosewood Pianos* at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December, at rates

Lower than we ever Offered Heretofore,

In order to close out our surplus stock by the end of the year.

The reputation of our instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor. They are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any instrument made in the world.

Persons wishing to purchase, or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Will find that the special and extraordinary reductions of our prices will enable them to obtain

A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT

At a price even less than they would otherwise have to pay for a second-rate or inferior one.

Those wanting bargains should not fail to call early at our

WAREROOMS,

No. 1103 CHESTNUT STREET,

And examine our stock, where they can readily be convinced of the superiority of our instruments and the sacrifices at which we are offering them.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESTNUT STREET.

N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGAN.

A special discount of 30 per cent. during the month of December. 12 1 mwfln

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

BLASIUS BROS.,

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ALBRECHT, RIKKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
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BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

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WANTED—$1000, AS A LOAN FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The Subscriber having lately started in business, so far has found it prosperous and bidding fair to continue.

A want of capital prevents him from securing advantages which would evidently result in the success of his undertaking.

The amount mentioned above would be sufficient, and could only be received as a trust, with payments to be made at 30, 60, or 90 days.

The security given will be the subscriber's notes and a life insurance policy. With the above understanding an opportunity is offered to advance the welfare and success in business of the applicant, by addressing "WALTER," at the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. 12 2 6t

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1870,
First appearance in Philadelphia of
MADAME CAROLINA ERIOLI,
MADAME ELISA LUMLEY,
SIGNOR G. LEFRANC,
SIGNOR G. REYNA.
IL TROVATORE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 4.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI in his immense character of the COBBLER CRISPINO.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5,
Grand Revival of Rossini's Masterwork,
WILLIAM TELL,
With Increased Chorus and Orchestra.
GRAND BALLET.
New Dresses. New Appointments, Etc.
Signor G. LEFRANO in his world-renowned character of ARNOLDO, in which part he has created the greatest enthusiasm in all the principal Capitals in Europe, and also in New York.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
General Admission.....ONE DOLLAR
Secured Seats.....50 Cents Extra
Family Circle.....50 Cents
Amphitheatre.....25 Cents
The Sale of Seats for any Performance commences THIS MORNING at the Academy of Music and Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. 12 29

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
By Universal Desire,
THE CHRISTMAS BILL REPEATED.
Charles Dickens' Christmas Carol, in three acts,
OR, CHRISTMAS EVE;
OR, THE MISER'S DREAM.
LAURA KEENE as.....LITTLE TOT.
And the Great Fairy Piece of
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
Doors open at 7; commence at a quarter to 8.
CHAMPAGNE; OR, STEP BY STEP.
Written by MATILDA HERON and LAURA KEENE, will be postponed for a few nights, owing to the great success of the two Plays.
THE DAYS WE LIVE IN,
a comedy in five acts, by a member of the Philadelphia press, has been accepted.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 30,
Fourth and last week of the eminent artiste, MISS BATEMAN, who will appear for the seventh time in her great original character of LEAH, in the celebrated Play in five acts, of LEAH.
Leah, her original character.....Miss BATEMAN
Supported by
Mr. George Jordan and Miss Virginia Francis.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 1, 1870,
ONLY BATEMAN MATINEE,
When will be presented THE LADY OF LYONS.
Pauline.....MISS BATEMAN

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins 7½
NEW YEAR'S WEEK.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
LITTLE DORRIT;
Or, Scenes in England and Rome.
With new Scenery and Great Cast.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....Mrs Clenna
Mrs. E. D. WALLACE as.....Little Dorrit
Aided by the full company
IN PREPARATION—LITTLE EMILY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING, MR. LARRY TOOLEY, Ethiopian Comedian, PROF. DODD and his wonderful Performing Dogs, MR. HARRY LESLIE, the Hero of Niagara; Mad'lle Lupo, Mad'l. Bertha; Harlequin Tom, Fairy of the Lake; Mad'lle Pe Rosa. AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, Etc.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY at 2½ o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe.
Wish a Happy, Prosperous, New Year to All.
IMMENSE BILL FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
First Time—Comic Festival, Found Alive.
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 75c. Gallery, 25c. 12 27 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
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TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
HOLIDAY WEEK—COME AND BE MERRY.
SIGNOR BLITZ
Assisted by his son THEODORE BLITZ. Performance every afternoon and evening at 3 and 7½.
All the new Mysteries from Europe.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 12 27 6t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with VALER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

AMATEUR DRAWING ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street, above Chesnut, THURSDAY EVENING, December 30, 1869.—R. F. DUANE, X. P. M., in his "Ninety Minutes in Kaweer Kompany; or, Song and Chit-Chat, with Sketches of X-Centrick Karacters. Doors Un-Klosed at 7. Kommence at 8. 12 29 2t

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 11

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HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof) well built, for owner's use.

This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.

Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1869.

THE LEGISLATIVE JOBS OF 1870.

As THE people of Philadelphia have re-elected a number of the members of the last Legislature who were distinguished for their skill in earning divvies, and their adroitness in disposing of public questions to their best pecuniary advantage, these worthies will no doubt feel fully justified in making bolder and more desperate strides for plunder at the approaching session of 1870 than at any former period. *They can, indeed, scarcely be blamed for adopting this profitable policy.* It is now a well-attested fact that disregard of the interests of constituents and eagerness to earn bribes are not, practically, deemed disqualifications for legislative positions. Nominating conventions and voters have ceased to ask or to care whether applicants for Harrisburg honors are honest, and since they have nothing to fear from their over-indulgent supporters, they can devote themselves without disguise or reserve to the one great object of making money by the exercise of their official powers. They will be open for all manner of propositions from all quarters, and ready to sell out anything in the shape of votes, laws, and charters to anybody that is able to pay for their sweet voices. Let speculators, corporations, avaricious office-holders who seek an increase of fees which are already exorbitant, and *chevaliers d'industrie* of every grade, put their wits to work to devise plans whereby laws of Pennsylvania can be framed to enrich the few at the expense of the many. No matter how unjust or outrageous may be the nature of their schemes, they will find earnest supporters among the re-elected members, provided always they are sufficiently comprehensive to afford a handsome margin for a corruption fund. *The people have decreed that complicity in such plots is no barrier to re-election, and since they are willing to be sold out over and over again,* why should not their chosen favorites make the most of the opportunities which have been so freely granted? The control of the State funds will of course continue to be a marketable commodity, and the only favor we have to ask of the members is to see *that they are sure of their pay, this time, before they [disapprove of it.* There is a project on foot to increase the pay of all the Representatives and Senators: this, too, should be adopted at the earliest possible moment. While they are making the increase let them not stop at trifles. In old-fashioned times far better men were content with three dollars per diem—their present pay is nearer ten—but let them not think of remaining content with such a paltry sum. Even twenty would not be sufficient. Why not run it up to fifty, or make it even figures, and call it a hundred dollars per day at once? As the people are anxious to be fleeced, their favorites should be ready to accommodate them to the top of their bent. Let them act on the magnanimous principle that all that they fail to make or steal now will only serve to enrich their successors, and sternly resolve to neglect no available opportunity for personal aggrandizement. There is a rumor that a grand scheme is on foot to involve the Commonwealth in an internal improvement project which will entail a large expenditure. This will of course not be neglected. Fortunes have been made before out of appropriations for similar objects, and why not again? Let millions be voted for the nominal object of deepening and widening canals, but with the distinct understanding that half of the money thus disposed of is to go into the pockets of the legislators. A better excuse for enriching plundering representatives could not well be devised, and they should make the most of it. The Metropolitan Police bill may also prove a good thing. The Democrats are raising a respectable corruption fund to bribe Republicans to oppose it, and this is one promising source of prospective profits. But if our city members can secure the passage of a law that will ensure the appointment of their friends upon the new force, and thus ensure their renomination and re-election until they are fairly gorged with the spoils of office, they can afford to spurn the Democratic bribes, and do even better by rejecting than by accepting them. Meanwhile, measures for the general welfare of the city and State will continue to be neglected. It would be folly to expect a bribe for the simple discharge of a duty, and our members cannot be expected to waste the precious moments during which currency could be earned by the endorsement of schemes of private or public robbery, in considering useful laws. *The people did not send them to Harrisburg for that purpose.* They are commissioned as pet plunderers, and they will best confirm and strengthen their present popularity by plundering on a grand scale at the coming session of 1870. They have only to guard against one thing—*they must not come back poor.* Let them increase taxation, sell out everything salable, and pile outrage on outrage, if they will, but let them put money—plenty of it—in their purses, and next fall they will be re-elected by perfectly astounding majorities.

MRS. STOWE'S DEFENSE.

IT was hoped by Mrs. Stowe's best friends, after the emphatic and unanimous condemnation of her article in the *Atlantic Monthly* of September last, entitled "The True Story of Lord Byron," and the conclusive proofs that were brought forward of the groundlessness of her slanders on the dead poet and his sister, that she would either have the grace to maintain silence on the subject forever after, or else present such an apology as would satisfy outraged public opinion and convince the world that her original publication was merely a grave error of judgment and not a piece of malicious mischief. A fondness for apologizing, however, is not a Beecher trait, but a love for notoriety at any cost is; and yet Mrs. Stowe might have taken a hint from her brother, the Rev. Mr. Beecher, who managed lately to make himself a party to a very scandalous transaction, and who found it expedient to pay some deference to outraged public opinion by making an apology and confessing his error. But women are proverbially more obstinate than men, especially when it comes to acknowledging themselves in the wrong, and that a Beecher woman should do anything of the kind is not within the limits of probability. Mrs. Stowe, therefore, is about to come before the world with a book in which she will reiterate her charges against Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh, and in which she promises to put in the possession of her readers facts and incidents that she did not think proper at first to state.

In order to give this work all possible publicity, Mrs. Stowe's publishers, Fields, Osgood & Co., have taken the pains to forward to the newspapers the introductory chapter, in which the originator of the scandal gives her reasons for her first article and for this defense of it. We would be very glad to avoid advertising this performance, but the interest felt in the subject is so great that it is impossible the press of the country can remain silent upon it; and there is nothing left for us to do but to sift Mrs. Stowe's arguments, and show the shadowy ground upon which she builds such a gigantic superstructure of loathsome scandal. Of course, if she produces positive proofs of the guilt of Lord Byron, we will be obliged to believe. In such a case as this, however, the burden of proof rests upon the accuser; and Mrs. Stowe will be obliged to give us something more substantial in the way of facts than she has done heretofore, before her story will be entitled to the slightest credence. On the appearance of her article in the *Atlantic*, the press of the United States immediately exposed the incorrectness of its statements of fact and the utter fallacy of its arguments, and when it reached England, evidence was forthcoming which convinced every dispassionate reader that the accusation of Mrs. Stowe was a false and malicious slander.

In the introductory chapter of her new book, which we publish on our seventh page, Mrs. Stowe gives as her reason for making her disclosures, that she considered it her duty to do so. This may be satisfactory to her, but it will not be to any one else, and the criticisms bestowed upon her original effort indicate what she may expect if her reiteration of the slander falls short of absolute and incontrovertible proof. Mrs. Stowe, however, claims and says she will prove "that it was not I who stirred up this controversy in the year 1869. I shall show *who did do it*, and who is responsible for bringing on me that hard duty of making these disclosures, which appear to me ought to have been made by others."

As regards the disclosures made by Lady Byron, Mrs. Stowe states that there was no injunction of secrecy, but that the facts were given to her to use as she saw fit; and as regards the feebleness of her plea, she urges in excuse the exhausted state of her health when the article was written, in the following extraordinary language:—

"I have been told that I have no reason to congratulate myself on it as a literary effort. O my brothers and sisters! is there then nothing in the world to think of but literary efforts? I ask any man, with a heart in his bosom, if he had been obliged to tell a story so cruel, because his mother's grave gave no rest from slander; I ask any woman who had been forced to such a disclosure to free a dead sister's name from grossest insults, whether she would have thought of making this work of bitterness a literary success? Are the cries of the oppressed, the gasps of the dying, the last prayers of mothers—are *any* words wrung like drops of blood from the human heart to be judged as literary efforts?"

When penning these words, did Mrs. Stowe have no thought of the unhappy children of the woman whom she branded with infamy? Towards the press of America, Mrs. Stowe adopts a lofty tone of compassion, stating that she has read none of the attacks on her—which, by the way, we do not believe: it is not in woman nature—and then puts in as a plea for a further hearing the reasons that urged her to take the course she did. These reasons were the old ones of the publication of the Countess Guiccioli's book and an article attacking Lady Byron in *Blackwood's Magazine* for July, 1869. These excuses were declared insufficient before by the public of America and Europe, and they will scarcely be admitted now; and the gushingly sentimental style of this introductory chapter does not promise very well for those that are to follow. We did hope that the last had been heard of this unhappy business, but as Mrs. Stowe has determined to keep the field, she will have to take the consequences.

THE DANES seem occasionally to have a queer way of showing their patriotism. At a public dinner given the other day at Nitjobing to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Frederick VII, there were about fifty people present, some of the highest State dignitaries among them, and when the gentleman fixed upon rose to propose a toast to the memory of defunct royalty, one of the guests, a "notability," suddenly shouted, "No, no!" and by vociferously repeating this expression of dissent brought the proceedings to an uncomfortable and embarrassing standstill. At last he was asked to explain himself, to "motivize" his opinion, which he finally did in these words—"He was a beast." Great confusion followed, until another guest rose to protest against this dictum, and further to declare that if anybody did not agree with the proposed toast he had better leave the room, "in good old Danish fashion." This brought up a partisan on the other side, who suggested that "the gentleman who had just sat down" had better begin by doing so himself. Finally, the State Councillor Petersen brought order into the tumultuous proceedings by telling the assembly that, as everybody had the liberty of his opinion, so had the gentleman the right to disapprove of the late monarch. The Danish papers are very angry, chiefly with those many State officers who were present, decorated with the orders of him whom they so ill defended.

A CURIOUS PAPER WAR has broken out between the semi-official journals of Moscow and Berlin. Count Bismark's organ, the *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, after several violent attacks upon the Moscow *Gazette* on account of the hostility shown by the latter towards the policy of Prussia, openly declared in its issue of the 16th of November that M. Katkoff, the editor of the Russian paper, is "inspired" by the exiled Court of Hanover at Hietzing. To this M. Katkoff replies that he does not "receive inspirations from Hietzing any more than from Berlin." "But," he adds, "truth obliges us to declare, and even to *prove*" (underlining the word) "if necessary, that it is not from Hietzing, but from Berlin that an attempt has been made to gain our advocacy. Our readers know whether this attempt has been successful." In another part of the same article M. Katkoff plainly hints that the Prussian Government is endeavoring to undermine Russian authority in Poland. General Potapoff, the Governor of Lithuania, refuses to carry out the system of spoliation recommended by the old Russian party, and M. Katkoff attributes to Prussian influence the decision of the Government of St. Petersburg sanctioning the general's proceedings in this matter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

1870!

THE NEW YEAR BEING NEAR AT HAND,

THE GRAND CLEARING SALE

NOW PROGRESSING AT

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL BE

VIGOROUSLY PUSHED

FOR THE FEW DAYS REMAINING

OF THE OLD YEAR.

STILL FURTHER ACCOMMODATION OF PRICES!

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING

BELOW MARKET STREET PRICES!

BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING } OF THE FINEST QUALITY AND BEST STYLES.

BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING } AT COST!

All Our Clothing Must be Sold Out, for We will Carry None of This Stock Over.

It is the Finest in Philadelphia, and can Be Bought now at Lower Prices than Ever,

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 10 26§

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the S. E. corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets (entrance on Carpenter street), on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

D. BOYER BROWN, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1869. 12 24 23 J1 6 10§*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

WILLIAM B. FOWLE, Secretary.

12 28 17§

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PRESTON RETREAT will be held at the Retreat, HAMILTON and TWENTIETH Streets, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 10, 1870, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing twenty-four Managers, a Treasurer, and two Auditors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought forward.

ROBERT C. CORNELIUS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1869. 12 28 11§

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, at which time an Election for Twelve Directors will take place.

J. MORRELL, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869. 12 22wfmtJ10

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of HORTICULTURAL HALL, for the Election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 11, at 7½ o'clock. 12 28 tuths8t

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. RICHARD COE,

12 23 20§ Treasurer.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

12 14 23§

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

12 14 23§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, FIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A VALUABLE PRESENT

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

We claim for this new machine the most perfect, simple, and reliable Lock Stitch Family Sewing Machine ever invented, and an examination will convince the most skeptical.

It is designed for every description of Family Sewing or Manufacturing purposes.

It is adapted to a much greater range and variety of work than heretofore offered to the public.

Every improvement that ingenuity can invent or art suggest is applicable to this machine.

All machines warranted.

Call and examine. [12 24 6t

SALESROOM, No. 704 CHESNUT STREET.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 3, 1869.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 3d to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.

11 2 4t 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing year.

12 22 3t§10 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2563 GALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 10, 870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and Five Directors to serve for ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

12 28 12§ CHAS. P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same time and at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

12 28 11§

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 24, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 11§ EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 27 29 31 J 3 5 7 8 10* J. B. MOFFITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 29 S SEVENTH Street, Dec. 23, 1869.

The holders of the Six per Cent. Gas Loan, No. 7, due January 1, 1870, are hereby notified that the Certificates of said Loan will be paid at this office on that day, after which time interest on the same will cease.

12 24 6t BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 1st day of January, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 1011 South BROAD Street.

12 22 wf4t D. BOYER BROWN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH and MASTER Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Office, MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.

12 29 3t* CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., being fifty cents per share, clear of State tax, payable on and after January 8, 1870.

Transfer Books close on the 20th inst.

12 16 thstu8t ROBERT JOHNSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,030 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOSEPH N PIERSOL, 12 23 City Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY—Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

12 29 11t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Company's Building, No. 409 WALNUT Street, Dec. 24, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 24 fmwtJ 10 ALEX W. WISTER, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, S. E. corner of Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN S. WILSON, 12 20 12t Secretary.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

An election for thirteen Directors to serve the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

12 27 12t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

RASPBERRY MIRINQUES FRESH DAILY, AT 12 16 15t rp MORSE'S, No. 902 ARCH Street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANNUAL BALL OF THE DELAWARE ENGINE FIRE COMPANY, No. 4, to be given at MUSICAL FUND HALL, NEW YEAR'S EVE, FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. Positively no pass tickets.

12 27 4t DANIEL C. DAVIS, Secretary.

DEBATE NOW GOING ON EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, at the old Rev. Stockton's Church, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, at 7½ o'clock P. M., between Dr. GATES, of this city, and Professor FISH, of Massachusetts.

Question. Does the Bible condemn modern spiritualism? Gates on the affirmative and Fish on the negative.

Admission 10c. Clergymen and Reporters free. [12 23 5t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,

12 22 60§ Treasurer.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the Annual Meeting and Election for President and Eight Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of READING, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

HENRY C. JONES, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869. 12 30 9t

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the HORTICULTURAL HALL, in the Borough of West Chester, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where an Election will be held of Officers to serve the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

A. LEWIS SMITH, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1869. 12 28 11§

NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 122 S SECOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, between the hours of twelve and two, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870.

12 23 11§ W. B. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 23, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election of Directors will take place at the Office of the Company, in Wilmington, on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 P. M.

12 28 11t A. HORNER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

12 30 1ot J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

12 13 mth 9t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 9 tuth12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.

The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 11 stuth13t H. P. SCHEETZY, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

12 13 mwf13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

R. & C. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,

Have just received a large assortment of

NEW AND ELEGANT

Fancy Articles,

Selected in Europe this season for their

NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Which they offer for sale [12 14 14t

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

A. J. IANDER, JR.,

No. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,

Also, No. 100 FULTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Such as all the NEW STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES, CHAIRS, TOWEL-RACKS, FOOT-RESTS.

Also, a full line of PAPER-EMBROIDERED PATTERNS, WORSTED SILK, BEADS, ETC.

MONOGRAMS DRAWN TO ORDER. 12 2 thsmwlm

COAL.

W. H. TAGGART,

COAL DEALER.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,

12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The place to buy is at MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT, Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

Egg and Stove..... $7 per ton.
Large Nut..... 6 "
Eagle Vein Nut..... 6'50 "

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

Philadelphia had so seductive an influence upon me that when I bade farewell to it yesterday and took my seat in the railway car, I slumbered sweetly until within a half hour of New York. At that moment a man put his head in at the door and screamed out "Elizabeth!" at the top of his voice. A good many people got up and went out, but whether Elizabeth got out with them, or whether they got out for the purpose of seeing her, I can't say.

Possibly Elizabeth may have been the name of the place the train stopped at.

On third consideration I think it was.

Mr. Lingard as a Pa.

On arriving at the big fence opposite the Astor House, the first thing that saluted my ears was that something new had happened at the Grand Opera House of Mr. Fisk. Mr. Lingard, it seems, has been playing a startling and unannounced *role* in a private Protean parlor drama, the chief scenes in which, however, took place in a parlor-bedroom. It was a *role* which required no "make-up," except the make-up between man and wife, accomplished by that paragon of peace-makers, James Junior Fisk. Miss Alice Dunning is the name of his blonde and accomplished wife. She is the mother of his children; she is the partner of his affections, to say nothing of her partnership in the business; she is the halfer of his joys, even to infinite divisibility. But she was too much for him. At nights, after delighting a theatreful of happy deadheads, and giving them three times the worth of their money, and no questions asked, he used to go home and abuse Mrs. Horace. He was in such dead earnest about it that he acted it to the very life; and the part was one which didn't require any false hair or make-believe complexion. He used to tear up and down Mrs. Lingard's dressing-room at the Grand Opera House, saying he was Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines, and giving other evidences of insanity. Finally he told her that she was that cunning one of Gotham that married with Othello. This was more than Alice could bear. She looked at Jefferson Market Police Court with one eye and Sing Sing with the other, and made Horace change color quicker than he had ever changed dresses during his long and virtuous career. The result was that he was compelled to put in an appearance before Justice Dodge. I am told by those who saw him that a sadder spectacle was never seen in court. As Richard Grant White says of Miss Lydia Thompson, so I might say of Captain Jinks, "His face has tragic lines in it." He wept, he wrung his hands, he implored the Judge not to pass against him any decree that would separate him from his children. The Justice relented, and only required him to give surety for his good behavior for the next six months. Miss Dunning, with a forgiveness that exalts her sex, acquiesced in her husband's noble willingness to have his conduct overlooked. Perhaps the following lines may be said to crystallize this charming theatrical quarrel:—

"As on the stage at night they went,
Amid the gallery's cheers,
They fell out, his wife and he,
O they fell out—but don't ask me,
And kissed again with tears.

"For when they argued which should take
The children, little dears,
Captain Jinks of the Horse Marine
Got up a first-class Protean scene,
And they kissed again with tears!"

Baths a la Russe.

I have no objection to Russian opera when I understand the language, which is only now and then; I entertain no prejudice against *Charlotte Russe*, save that it resembles bath-tubs made out of sponge-cake; and I confess to a partiality for Russian baths. There is a sweet sentiment in soap-suds when you yield yourself to the naked deliciousness of that vapory Utopia. You feel all over like a voluptuous crazy-bone that is being softly cracked. Pleasure is in every pound which the attendants deal you. You are human dough, plastic in their clinging touch, and they to you are friends in knead. It seems, however, that a certain bathing establishment on Broadway, where the bath *a la Russe* has been in vogue, is nothing but a dirty-water fraud. It is a ruse *upon* the public rather than a bath *a la Russe* for it. The water in use was taken from the main tank only twice a week. That which had been once used, and which was creamy with human effervescence, like the green mantle of the standing pool—was run into a tank and used in future washings. You were charged one dollar and a half, in short, for the privilege of being plunged in the diseased exudations of other people's bodies. Of course the place is shut up by this time, and I have yet to meet the man who acknowledges to having been a customer there. Don't imagine for one moment that *I* was!

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. Maretzek's season of Italian Opera will commence on Monday next at the Academy of Music, with Verdi's erer popular *Il Trovatore*. On Tuesday *Crispino e la Comare* will be given, with Signor Ronconi in his great comic *role* of "Crispino," and on Wednesday Rossini's opera of *William Tell* will be produced in handsome style, with increased chorus and orchestra, a grand ballet, new dresses and appointments, and with Signor Lefranc in the *role* of "Arnoldo." The sale of single seats for any one of the performances will commence to-day at Trumpler's, and at the Academy of Music. The scale of prices is certainly very low considering the attractions offered, viz., single admission, one dollar, secured seats fifty cents extra; family circle, fifty cents; amphitheatre, twenty-five cents.

AT THE CHESNUT the dramatization from Dickens, entitled *Christmas Eve; or, The Miser's Dream*, and the fairy piece of *Beauty and the Beast* will be performed this evening.

The drama of *Champagne; or, Step by Step*, by Laura Keene and Matilda Heron, will shortly be produced.

Much interest is felt in the new five-act comedy by a member of the Philadelphia press, which is announced as in preparation. We hope for the credit of the journalistic profession that this work may prove a brilliant success. If it at all approaches the Shakespearian standards, we will use our best endeavors to proclaim its merits to the world and to hand it down to posterity. Who is the author?

AT THE WALNUT *Leah the Forsaken* will be performed this evening, with Miss Bateman as the heroine.

On Monday next the new military drama of *Not Guilty* will be brought out in handsome style. This piece is said to be one of unusual interest, and is full of startling effects.

AT THE ARCH Mrs. E. D. Wallace's dramatization of *Little Dorrit* will be repeated this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an interesting minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will execute some of their most remarkable feats of magic this evening.

"KWEER KOMPANY."—This evening, at the Amateur Drawing-room, on Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, Mr. B. F. Duane will repeat his amusing entertainment, entitled "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Kompany!" Mr. Duane is an original humorist, and his melange of songs, anecdotes, imitation, and funny nonsense is well calculated to please those who wish to drive dull care away for a few hours.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the Past Grand Master Council, No. 2, G. U. O. of O. F., will take place at Concert Hall this evening. Miss E. T. Greenfield, the "Black Swan," and other artists, will participate in an attractive musical entertainment.

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MARRIED.

FENTON—WARDEN.—On Christmas evening, December 25, 1869, by the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, at the Third Reformed Church, Tenth and Filbert streets, Mr. FRED. FENTON to Miss LAURA A. WARDEN, daughter of B. J. Warden, Esq., all of this city.

PRENTICE—ROBERTS.—On June 17, 1869, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Rector of the Church of the Evangelists, Mr. GEORGE G. PRENTICE, Jr., to Miss KATE D. ROBERTS, both of this city.

DIED.

CALNAN.—On the 29th instant, MARY ANN, daughter of John and Ann Calnan, aged 14 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her step-father, E. Westcott, No. 4 Darling place (Willow street, below Fourth), on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

DESHONG.—On the 28th instant, MARY DESHONG, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her son, John O. Deshong, in Chester, on Saturday, the 1st proximo, at 1 o'clock.

RIEBEL.—On the 28th instant, WHILAMINA, wife of Jeremiah Riebel, and daughter of William and Rebecca Beeber, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Juniata Tent, No. 27, Daughters of the Forest, and the Female Beneficial Society of Roxborough, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Ridge avenue, near the ten-mile stone, on Sunday morning, January 2, 1870, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Barren Hill.

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THE GOLDEN LEGEND.

We take from the *Missouri Republican* the following translation of "The Golden Legend of Poor Henry," made for that paper by A. E. Kroeger. The poem, which will be interesting, independently of its own merits, as the basis of Mr. Longfellow's "Golden Legend," was written by Hartmann von der Aue, a Suabian poet, about the year 1820. It is highly esteemed in Germany, but has never before been rendered into English. This is a translation of the first part of the poem, and it will give an excellent idea of its style:—

A learned Knight there lived of old,
Who all that in the books is told,
To read quite readily could claim.
Sir Hartmann—for this was his name—
At Aue in feudal service lived,
Great was the pleasure he received
From various books and reading.
Then he began heeding
Whether he might not levy
On some tale, wherewith heavy
And dark hours sweet to render.
And of such a gender
As to God's honor to redound,
Whilst also making men around
Pleased with his endeavor.
He now begins to favor
You with the tale which he found writ,
And he has signed his name to it,
That for all the labor spent,
And to this golden legend lent,
He might unpaid remain;
And that, after his death, who then
Might hear it read, or read it e'er,
Perhaps to God would raise his prayer
For the salvation of his soul,
For he his own cause doth enroll,
And gains himself salvation's way,
Who for another's sins doth pray.
He read the following story,
How once in wealth and glory,
There lived a Knight in Suabia land,
In whom those virtues to expand,
Had not forgotten been forsooth,
Which every noble knight and youth
Should possess in his own praise,
Of none spoke men so well always.
O'er all the region of those lands,
He had ready in his hands
Mickle wealth and noble blood.
His virtue, too, e'er ready stood.
Yet splendid as his riches were,
His birth unchangeable and rare,
Equal to princes in degree;
Yet so rich never was he
In birth, or wealth, or station,
And in virtuous inclination.
His name was known and spread by fame,
Sir Henry he was called by name.
This Knight he was of Aue born,
And his heart had quite forsworn
Falsity and wicked mood;
This oath he kept through bad and good,
Till his end e'er steady.
To do good always ready
Stood his life and honor even.
A ready knack to him was given,
For worldly honors and noblesse.
These he knew well how to increase,
With all kinds of virtues fair.
He was of youth a flower rare,
Of worldly joy a mirror-light,
Of steady faith a diamond bright,
A crown of courteous bearing.
To the needy help-appearing;
To his friends a shield forever.
A scale of mildness, never
Over or underweighing,
"Labor," ran his saying,
"Is honoring burden to the wise."
He was a bridge of sound advice,
Moreover, he sang well of love;
And thus enabled was to move
By skill the world's applause and praise,
He was comely and wise always.
Whilst thus Sir Henry was employed,
And life every day enjoyed
His honor, fame, and his wealth
Joyfully and full of health,
And with worldly pleasure;
Above all kin in treasure
And in honor and praise eke:
His proud life was turned to meek.
And humblest life man ever led
In him was then exhibited,
As once in Absalon 'twas shown,
That the too resplendent crown
Of worldly honor galleth
And under our feet falleth
From its highest worthiness.
As the Holy Bible says
Truthfully: *In morte summa*
Media vita, which reads thus:—
That in death we deeply dive
When most sure we think to live.
Yea, what this world firmest holds,
Steadiest and best enfolds,
With greatest power encompasses
Stands tottering and has no base.
This well the candle illustrates
And in a subtle image states,
Since it has turned to ashes even
The while it birth to light has given.
We are creatures weak and frail;
Look how our laughter turns to wail
And mixes e'er with weeping,
Our sweetness life is steeping
E'er in the most bitter gall;
Our bloom must ever fall
When it wears its brightest green.
Thus in poor Henry's case was seen
That who in highest happiness
Upon earth his life doth pass
Appears but humble unto God.
Hence God struck him with His rod,
And threw him from his worthy place,
He cast him into great disgrace;
Leprosy took hold of him.
Now when thus in every limb
The heavy scourge of God was plain
To man and woman, he grew then
Disgusting and unbearable.
Now heed: howe'er agreeable
He to the world did once appear
So little of it now stayed near
That no one liked on him to look,
Like Job, his friends him now forsook—
Job, who had also lived in cheer,
But who, when misery drew near,
From his high throne of riches on
A wretched couch of dung was thrown.
Thus our poor Sir Henry, lo!
For the first time learned to know,
That he unto the world appeared
E'en like all other lepers, feared
And spurned; yet this wide gap rose
Between his suff'ring and Job's woes.
That Job, though suffering madly
Bore quite patiently, sadly,
The sore affliction on him thrown,
By his soul's fortitude alone,
His most loathsome sickness
And the world's great weakness.
Hence praised Job God, though sore distressed,
But our fair knight was not so blessed;
And never so o'ercame his grame,
He rather joyless and sad became;
His soaring heart drooped wounded now;
All swimming joy sank drowned now.
Proud, high airs they vanished all—
Honey turned to bitter gall.
Fatal, gloomy thunderstroke
His bright and cheerful noonday broke.
A threatening cloud in quick advance
O'ershadowed all his sunny glance.
In those sad hours he 'gan to grieve
That all ungathered he must leave
So many honors gleaming,
Often he cursed, thus dreaming,
The luckless hour and day forlorn
When he into the world was born.
Yet somewhat he again rejoiced,
And by one comfort was enticed,
When some friends to him betrayed
That the sickness on him laid
Would in quite different forms advance,
And even might be cured perchance.
Hence he began to think and dream,
And of hope to catch a gleam;
Believing he might cured be
And be well quite easily.
Thus he went and took the road,
As the doctors him had showed,
Towards Montpasiliere;
But there he found little cheer
Or comfort for his ill to dwell—
They told him he would ne'er be well.
He heard this with little joy,
Then he Salerno thought to try;
There, through her learned doctors' lore,
Be cured of the disease he bore.
He found her wisest masters there,
Who to him at once this rare
And strangest story did relate:
That he would be cured, and yet
That cured he could be nevermore.
"How can this be?" he cried, heart-sore:
"What you say cannot be! for sure,
Either there is or not a cure.
Since what you may impose on me,
Of wealth or labor suredly,
I shall perform most truly."
"Now leave these hopes unruly,"
To him the master then rejoined,
"Your sickness is of such a kind—
But why should I let you know?
There is a medicine, I trow,
Which would quickly cure you;
But no one, I assure you,
Has wealth enough, or courage e'en
To obtain this medicine.
Hence you'll keep your disease, unless
God be your doctor in your distress."
Then spoke Sir Henry, the poor knight,
"Why rob me of all comforts, light?
Sure I've enough of riches' store—
Unless your mastership and lore
And office you would breaken,
And moreover, forsaken
Both my silver and my gold—
To get upon you such a hold
That you will gladly make me well."
"That I've the will I need not tell,"
Said the master in retort,
"And if the drug were but a sort
Such as to be found readily,
Or purchasable in degree
By anything men cherish,
I'd never let you perish.
But this is not the case, alas!
And hence my help by you must pass.
Sore as with pain you're laden.
You must find a maiden
Pure and of a virgin mind,
And yet all willing, and inclined
For you death to suffer.
Now, thus life to offer
Is not the custom amongst men,
Else nothing more were needed then.
Such a virgin maiden's blood
Would make your body clean and good."
Then recognized poor Henry how
'Twould be impossible now
To find one, ready to offer
For him death to suffer.
Hence was that comfort taken from him,
Which had brought him: hope grew dim,
And ever since that time he thought
Of his cure no more, and sought
To give't no more attention.
And now his grief's expansion
Grew so strong and so great.
That he began to curse his fate,
And wished his life were ended.
Home went he, and expended
The wealth wherewith he had been blessed,
As to him appeared best.
Quietly he then 'gan each
Of his poor friends to make rich
And the stranger poor t' endow.
Morec'er that God might mercy show
Unto his soul, of hope bereft,
He gave to churches what was left.
Thus did he of all his pelf
Quietly divest himself,
And kept a quiet farm alone,
There from men retired to moan.
Yet his pitiful misery
Not alone mourned he;
'Twas mourned by men in the whole land
Wherein he was acquainted, and
E'en in those countries where, unknown,
They'd heard of him through fame alone.

THE OPERA IN ENGLAND.

A writer in the *St. James' Magazine*, in discussing the past, present, and future of opera in England, gives the following rapid summary of the works that now hold the stage in that country:—

The Operatic Stage of the present day is occupied almost exclusively by the works of some half-dozen composers. Beethoven's "Fidelio" is performed once or twice in a season, or not so often. Weber's "Oberon," and "Der Freischutz," are heard now and then, his "Euryanthe" never. Gounod has written some six of eight operas, and of them "Faust" has achieved popularity. Schubert's music is never performed at all. Spohr has written the following works amongst others: —"Azor and Zemire," "Owl Queen," "The Crusaders," "The Alchemist," "Jessonda," "Pietro von Abano," and "Faust." None of them have been given in London this many a year. Auber has composed operas without number; the following are amongst his best: —"Masaniello," "Fra Diavolo," the "Crown Diamonds," "Gustavus III," "Lestocq," and "Le premier jour du bonheur." Out of these half-dozen, "Masaniello" has been repeatedly, "Fra Diavolo" sometimes, performed. The "Crown Diamonds" has occasionally been given in a mutilated shape by an English company. The rest are strangers to us. Rossini, who wrote "Le Barbiere de Seviglia," "William Tell," "La Gazza Ladra," "Semiramide," "La Donna del Lago," "Tancredi," "Le Siege de Corinth," "Ricciardo e Zoraide," "L'Italiani in Algeria," and "Turco in Italia," besides others which it would be tedious to name, is represented by the "Barbiere" alone. "Guillaume Tell" in an incomplete form is given occasionally. "Semiramide," and "La Gazza Ladra" are heard at intervals. Mozart, on the whole, is luckier: out of six works, "Don Juan," "Il flauto magico," "Le Mariage de Figaro," "Il Seraglio," "La Clemenza di Tito," and "Cosi fan tutti," three are tolerably well known in this country. Cherubini's fine opera "Medea," reckoned by Beethoven the grandest dramatic composition in the world, seems a drug in the market. Verdi, out of compositions innumerable, is known by his "Trovatore" and "Traviata." "Un ballo en Maschera" is run on periodically when a more popular work has to be withdrawn. "Don Carlos," his *chef d'œuvre* beyond all doubt, failed to please. "Rigoletto" has not been tolerably performed in London for many years. Bellini wrote "Norma," "La Sonnambula," "I Puritani," "Romeo e Giuletta," otherwise known as "Montecchi e Capuletti," and "Il Pirata." The first three works are given repeatedly, the other two not at all. Donizetti wrote at least fifty operas, and is represented by "Lucia," "Lucrezia," "Don Pasquale," "L'elisir d'amore," "La Favorita," and "Linda di Chamouni." Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" is popular, his "Le Prophete" is moderately so, his "L'Africane" seems pretty well forgotten, his "Stella del Nord" is reproduced at long intervals, his "Dinorah" has been revived with success lately, his "Robert le Diable" is given now and then; as for the rest of his operas, his "Margherita d'Anjou," and so forth, so far as the English public is concerned, they might never have been written. Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris" was given a year or two ago; his other compositions are forbidden fruit. Herold and Boieldieu have dropped out of remembrance. Balfe, a prolific writer, is known by his "Bohemian Girl" and "Rose of Castille," which are played in the provinces. Wallace, amongst other works, has produced "Lurline," the "Amber Witch," and "Maritana;" the first and the last of these are the ones by which he is familiar so the public. Macfarren has written "Robin Hood," "Don Quixote," "Charles II," "Helvellyn," and "She Stoops to Conquer." With how many of these, we may ask, is the average reader acquainted at all? Wagner has embodied his peculiar theories in "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," the "Flying Dutchman," "Tristan and Isolde," the "Meistersinger of Nuremburg," "Rheingold," and in a minor degree in "Rienzi." No London manager has yet seen fit to allow any of these compositions a hearing. Flotow's "Martha" is liked, his "Stradella" not at all. Ambroise Thomas has met with a kind of success in "Hamlet;" he will meet with another success of the same sort in "Mignon." Beyond the writers we have named there are a host of others whose names are not even known on this side of the channel. Many of them, however, have produced works whose success has been unequivocal and lasting.

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UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
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Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
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CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS
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ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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Organized April, 1866. 975 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1275

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869.....$513,270·28
DIRECTORS.
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This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
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ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

Mrs. Stowe's Defense—A Chapter from Her New Book.

Mrs. Stowe's volume in reply to the criticisms on her slander of Byron and his sister is announced for publication in a few days by Fields, Osgood & Co., who send us the introductory chapter as a sample of the style of the work.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTION.

The interval since my publication of "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life" has been one of stormy discussion and of much invective.

I have not thought it necessary to disturb my spirit and confuse my sense of right by even an attempt at reading the many abusive articles that both here and in England have followed that disclosure.

Friends have undertaken the task for me, giving me from time to time the substance of anything really worthy of attention which came to view in the tumult.

It appeared to me essential that this first excitement should in a measure spend itself before there would be a possibility of speaking to any purpose. Now, when all would seem to have spoken who can speak, and, it is to be hoped, have said the utmost they can say, there seems a propriety in listening calmly, if that be possible, to what I have to say in reply.

And, first, why have I made this disclosure at all?

To this I answer briefly, because I considered it my duty to make it.

I made it in defense of a beloved, revered friend, whose memory stood forth in the eyes of the civilized world charged with most repulsive crimes, of which I *certainly* knew her innocent.

I claim, and shall prove, that Lady Byron's reputation has been the victim of a concerted attack, begun by her husband during her lifetime, and coming to its climax over her grave. I claim, and shall prove, that it was not I who stirred up this controversy in this year 1869. I shall show *who did do it*, and who is responsible for bringing on me that hard duty of making these disclosures, which appears to me ought to have been made by others.

I claim that these facts were given to me unguarded by any promise or seal of secresy, expressed or implied; that they were lodged with me as one sister rests her story with another for sympathy, for counsel, for defense. *Never* did I suppose the day would come that I should be obliged to so cruel an anguish as this use of them has been to me. Never did I suppose that, when those kind hands that had shed nothing but blessings, were lying in the helplessness of death—when that gentle heart, so sorely tried and to the last so full of love, was lying cold in the tomb—a countryman in England could be found to cast the foulest slanders on her grave, and not one in all England to raise an effective voice in her defense.

I admit the feebleness of my plea, in point of execution. It was written in a state of exhausted health, when no labor of the kind was safe for me, when my hand had not strength to hold the pen, and I was forced to dictate to another.

I have been told that I have no reason to congratulate myself on it as a literary effort. O my brothers and sisters! is there then nothing in the world to think of but literary efforts? I ask any man, with a heart in his bosom, if he had been obliged to tell a story so cruel, because his mother's grave gave no rest from slander; I ask any woman who had been forced to such a disclosure to free a dead sister's name from grossest insults, whether she would have thought of making this work of bitterness a literary success?

Are the cries of the oppressed, the gasps of the dying, the last prayers of mothers—are *any* words wrung like drops of blood from the human heart to be judged as literary efforts?

My fellow countrymen of America, men of the press. I have done you one act of justice—of all your bitter articles, I have read not one.

I shall never be troubled in the future time by the remembrance of any unkind word you have said of me, for at this moment I recollect not one. I had such faith in you, such pride in my countrymen, as men with whom, above all others, the cause of woman was safe and sacred, that I was at first astonished and incredulous at what I heard of the course of the American press, and was silent, not merely from the impossibility of being heard, but from grief and shame. But reflection convinces me that you were, in many cases, acting from a misunderstanding of facts, and through misguided honorable feeling; and I still feel courage, therefore, to ask from you a fair hearing. Now, as I have done you this justice, will you also do me the justice to hear me seriously and candidly?

What interest have you or I, my brother and my sister, in this short life of ours, to utter anything but the truth? Is not truth between man and man and between man and woman the foundation on which all things rest? Have you not, every individual of you, who must hereafter give an account yourself alone to God, an interest to know the exact truth in this matter, and a duty to perform as respects that truth? Hear me, then, while I tell you the position in which I stood, and what was my course in relation to it.

A shameless attack on my friend's memory had appeared in the *Blackwood* of July, 1869, branding Lady Byron as the vilest of criminals, and recommending the Guiccioli book to a Christian public as interesting from the very fact that it was the avowed production of Lord Byron's mistress. No efficient protest was made against this outrage in England, and *Littell's Living Age* reprinted the *Blackwood* article, and the Harpers, the largest publishing house in America, perhaps in the world, republished the book.

Its statements—with those of the *Blackwood*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other English periodicals—were being propagated through all the young reading and writing world of America. I was meeting them advertised in dailies, and made up into articles in magazines, and thus the generation of to-day, who had no means of judging Lady Byron but by these fables of her slanderers, were being foully deceived. The friends who knew her personally were a small select circle in England, whom death is every day reducing. They were few in number compared with the great world, and were *silent*.

I saw these foul slanders crystallizing into history, uncontradicted by friends who knew her personally, who, firm in their knowledge of her virtues, and limited in view as aristocratic circles generally are, had no idea of the width of the world they were living in, and the exigency of the crisis. When time passed on and no voice was raised, I spoke. I gave at first a simple story, for I knew instinctively that whoever put the first steel point of truth into this dark cloud of slander must wait for the storm to spend itself. I must say the storm exceeded my expectations, and has raged loud and long. But now that there is a comparative stillness I shall proceed, first, to prove what I have just been asserting, and, second, to add to my true story such facts and incidents as I did not think proper at first to state.

GENERALITIES.

John Real's Life Depending upon a Hieroglyphic.

A New York paper has the following:—

The motion to amend the bill of exceptions in the case of the murderer John Real was again before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The point in question is whether an exception was taken to the ruling of Judge Barnard allowing the District Attorney to ask the witness Real whether he had been in State Prison. The stenographer at first insisted that no exception had been taken, because it did not appear in the transcript of the testimony, which had been written from his dictation from the original shorthand notes. But on being asked to take an affidavit as to the fact, the stenographer on Monday consulted his original minutes, and found that he had there made a note of the exception. The case was yesterday postponed in order to procure the attendance of the stenographer to testify in open court. Thus the length of Real's life depends upon the finding in the stenographer's notes of a hieroglyphic amounting to no more than a mere dot.

Jeff. Davis in Tears.

An Alabama paper, published at Huntsville, says:—

Ex-President Davis, the distinguished and honored representative of the "Lost Cause," came up from Memphis on the train which reached here at 1:30 P. M. to-day. He was on his way to visit Hon. C. C. Clay, Jr., at his plantation (where he now resides) near Gurleysville, twenty miles east of Huntsville. It is hoped that he will find it convenient, before his return to Memphis, to visit our city, where he will be sure to receive a hearty welcome.

A gentleman who was on the train with Mr. Davis relates the following affecting incident:—An Irish widow, who had two children with her, walked up to the ex-President and asked:—"Is this Mister Jefferson Davis?" "Yes, Madam," he replied. "Well, sir, I lost my husband in the cause which you espoused, and" (giving him a hearty shake of the hand, with the tears trickling down her cheeks) "I feel just like I was meeting with my father." She gave the name of her deceased husband, and Mr. Davis recollected him as the gallant Major of a Confederate battery. She said she had been broken up by Wilson's raid, and was now trying to get back to her old home in Georgia. The ex-President and other gentlemen were moved to tears by the affecting incident, and contributed money to help her on her way.

What the Whaling Fleet is Doing.

The whalers on the northeast coast of North America report the catch for this season to be 45,614 barrels of oil and 596,705 pounds of bone. The whaling fleet consisted of forty-seven vessels, forty of which cruised in the Arctic Ocean and six in the Sea of Ochotsk. One of the forty-seven vessels was lost. The average catch for each vessel was 991 barrels of oil, including sperm, walrus, and Arctic oil, and 12,900 pounds of bone. The walrus ivory captured amounted to 11,365 pounds, worth twenty cents a pound—a reduction from fifty cents in former years. During the busiest time of the fishery the weather was intensely cold, and as the thermometer stood at ten degrees below zero, the work was dangerous and laborious. The whaling fleet, it is stated, will be increased next year by the addition of five more ships from New England whaling ports. The fisheries in the Arctic Ocean, it is believed, will yield handsome returns during the next ten years.

BALIN LE SAVAGE.

The recent publication of Mr. Tennyson's Arthurian poems has excited an unusual interest in that class of literature, and the following, from the London *Athenæum*, on the discovery of the long-lost "Book of Balin le Savage," will be appreciated by those who delight in the old romances:—

English Arthurians may rejoice: for not only is Mr. Tennyson about to give them at once a second series of his "Idyls of the King," and that from the best part of the Arthur story—"The Quest of the Holy Grail"—but the long-lost and long-sought book of Balin le Savage, which Malory used in his immortal "Morte d'Arthur." This book, which neither Southey nor any other editor or student of Arthur romances could find, has not only been found in Paris, but secured for England by the generosity of that princely commoner to whom we already owe the publication of the unique collection of ballads from the Helmingham Library, formed by the late Mr. George Daniel. Unlike the notorious Lord Dog-in-the-Manger, who buys MSS. to lock them up, and neither uses them himself in the service of literature, nor allows any one else to print them for use, the distinguished connoisseur we have alluded to, like so many other owners (titled and untitled) of MSS. and rare books in England, freely throws his collection open to the use of all real workers. And especially he does not, like the hound we have named, suggest to the owners of the priceless Auchinleck MS., that they should sell him their treasure, now free to all to use, so that he may make it free to none.

The first in order of the Arthur Romances is the "Joseph of Arimathea," and the second the "Merlin." Of the former of these, two versions were known before the discovery of the Huth MS.:—1. A short French verse one, printed from a unique MS. by M. Francisque Michel, in 1841, and reprinted in Mr Furnivall's "Seynt Graal," for the Roxburghe Club, 1862; 2. A very long French prose version, the "History of the Seynt Graal," last named. The Huth MS. contains an early prose rendering of the first short-verse version, or at least of its story. It has several small variations from the verse-text, and especially one interesting passage on leaf 31, of Merlin directing Blase to amalgamate his book of "Merlin" with the existing "Joseph of Arimathea," and so make one book of the two. The Huth MS. enables us also to fill up a gap of a leaf in the verse-text. And the writer of it mentions Elie de Borron as his fellow-worker, which the verse-text does not.

Of the verse-text of "Merlin," we had, before the discovery of the Huth MS., only a fragment at the end of the verse "Joseph." This did not enable us to tell whether it differed from the standard prose version in the known and very long MSS., of which a fifteenth-century English translation has just been edited by Mr. H. B. Wheatley, for the Early English Text Society. But the Huth MS., by great good luck, not only contains the whole of the story of the early-verse "Merlin," wanted for the completion of M. Michel's text, but also proves to be a MS. of the same type as our famous old Malory used. It contains the "Book of Balin le Savage," and several other of Malory's incidents that are not in the standard version of the French "Merlin," and that have worried Southey and all other students hunting for their origin. In this branch of Arthur literature the discovery of the MS. we are describing is the most important that has been made for many years. We owe it to M. Paulin Paris, who was examining the MS. for the representatives of the late Comte de Corbiere, and who reported the existence of the new type of MS. to Mr. Furnivall. The latter at once recognized it as Malory's original, begged that search might be made for the Book of Balin and Balan, and the answer was, that that book followed in the MS. the massacre of the innocents by Arthur's order, just as in Malory's book i, chapter 25. We are now, therefore, able to point out exactly Malory's originals up to the middle of chapter xvi of his fourth Book. The Huth MS., from leaf 56 back to leaf 75, is Malory's source from his Book I, ch. i, to the first half of his ch. v. He then quits the Huth MS., and takes his next chapters, up to the end of chapter xvi, from the standard "Merlin," up to page 177 of Mr. Wheatley's edition. Malory then goes back to the Huth MS. at the point at which he left it, takes it up again, and runs on with it (so far as our hasty examination shows) to its end, in the middle of chapter xvi of Book IV of Caxton's "Malory."

We are heartily glad that this important MS. has been secured for Malory's land, and are very grateful to the generous securer of it for us. He has, we believe, declared his intention either to print it himself, or to let an Arthurian editor print it; and we can only say, the sooner the better. We may add that a very useful sketch, in modern French, of certain late versions of all the chief old French *Romans de Chevalerie* has lately been published in four large volumes, at five francs a volume, by M. Bachelin, of Garrick street. Messrs. Macmillan have at press a much-needed index of names, places, and events in Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," made by Mr. W. A. Dalziel for their Globe edition.

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ERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 25

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:10 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:15 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perrymans, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, 1 11 President and General Superintendent.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation South at 6:25 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:25 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:40 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5:55 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A.M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10 5 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	5:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYM

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCHOEPPE.

Important Additional Facts—Correction of False Statements—The Checks and Will Proved.

LETTER FROM DR. SCHOEPPE'S COUNSEL.

CARLISLE, Dec. 28.—*To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.*—I have been painfully impressed with the fact that the belief that Dr. Schoeppe forged the will of Miss Stennecke, dated December 3, 1868, in his favor, had, perhaps, more to do with his conviction, and was more damaging in the public estimation, than any other fact connected with the moral circumstances of the case. What was worse—I knew of no mode of counteracting that impression, except the statement of his father, which was published, to the effect that Miss Stennecke acknowledged, before him, the signature to the will to be hers, and desired him to subscribe his name as a witness. But I was also perfectly aware, and it was the fact, that on account of the Rev. Mr. Schoeppe not being known to any one, and on account of the relationship he sustained to the prisoner, the public would give it no credence, although he is a man of most excellent character.

In this county we could procure no evidence whatever in regard to her signature. But few persons here had known her, and those who did were her relations, and bitterly hostile to Dr. Schoeppe. The only other person who knew anything in regard to her handwriting was Mr. Smith, the teller in the bank, who formed the opinion that the signature to the check of $50 was a forgery, although he paid it himself on presentation.

The prisoner's counsel in Baltimore also made diligent enort to see if any testimony could be procured there. But the tide of feeling was so fearfully against him at that time that the case was utterly hopeless.

A few days since I received word from a gentleman that Mr. Coleman, the Cashier of the National Merchants' Bank, of Baltimore, who had refused payment of the check presented by Dr. Schoeppe, had lately been making some examinations of her signature, and that he was exceedingly surprised at the result. I immediately wrote to Mr. Webster, of Baltimore, to call on Mr. Coleman to ascertain what personal knowledge he had of her signature, and if he had any, to get him to look at the signature to the will and give me his opinion. In reply I received this evening a letter from Mr. Webster, of which the enclosed is a copy; and also the enclosed affidavit of Mr. Coleman. This is the first ray of light I have been able to get on this subject, and gladly make it known that it may correct the public prejudice which has arisen from the almost universal belief that the will was a forgery. I have never seen Mr. Coleman myself; but I understand he is a gentleman somewhat advanced in years, and I know by reputation that he stands for integrity and intelligence among the first men in Baltimore. The position he holds is the best guarantee of that.

I am also informed we can now prove (and the name of the gentleman has been given me by whom we can prove it) that Mr. Stewart, the executor of the other will, has said "that the signature to the will of 3d December, 1866, is strikingly like Miss Stennecke's, and that he would not like to swear that it is a forgery."

In connection with this subject, it may also be well to correct an error that has been somewhat damaging to Dr. Schoeppe. A reporter has lately published, as coming from his Excellency Governor Geary, "That his counsel (Dr. Scheeppe's) had refused to let the prisoner's father, who was the subscribing witness to the will, be called to prove her signature." If any one has made such a report to the Governor, it is the falsehood of an assassin. The very reverse of this statement is the truth; and the record of the court shows that we objected to the Commonwealth's offering evidence of forgery, "as the subscribing witness is in Court, and the Commonwealth has shown no reason for not calling him."

The truth of the matter is simply this:—The Commonwealth offered the will in evidence as a forged will. We objected to it going in evidence as such. We sent for the Rev. Mr. Schoeppe, father of the prisoner, and seated him inside of the bar. They offered Mr. Stewart, the executor in the other will, to prove this will a forgery. We objected to the evidence, as the subscribing witness to the will was in court, and the Commonwealth had shown no reason for not calling him. We even pointed him out, and said, "There he is, gentlemen—call him." The Court decided they must call him before they could offer any other evidence on the subject. They refused to do so, and gave no evidence whatever on the subject, and thus opened no door for us, and gave us no occasion to call him. If they had, we most certainly would have called him. An eminent legal gentleman has said we ought to have called him, as "the jury often *infers* one crime from the *presumption* of another." I never understood before that a defendant was ever, "in a court of justice," called upon to prove his innocence of forgery before there was a particle of evidence to prove his guilt. We are taught that in courts the law *presumes absolute innocence* until the proof of guilt is rendered too strong for doubt; and we did not for a moment suppose that the rules of law would be reversed on us in this case. To think of checking the presumptions that jurors may draw when prejudice is rallying through the community like the billows of the sea—when they heard and knew this before they went into the jury-box—would be as idle as the wind. If their oaths would not prevent such presumptions, the testimony of defendant's father, under the circumstances, would not have had the weight of a feather with them. We can only regret that the law is a dead letter in such emergencies.

There has been so much said in the papers about this case that I have been exceedingly reluctant to intrude anything more on the public. But I have felt it my duty to make known the important fact that has just come to my knowledge; and while doing this, I thought it might be well to correct the error above alluded to. Respectfully,

W. H. MILLER,
One of the Counsel of Dr. Schoeppe.

28th Dec., 1869.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. WEBSTER AND MR. MILLER, COUNSEL FOR DR. SCHOEPPE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27, 1869.—W. H. Miller, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I received yours in regard to Mr. Coleman. I was unable to see him this morning. I now enclose his affidavit, and am glad to be able to say that it fully sustains the genuineness of the paper. When at the Court we compared the checks, and the Register, Mr. Brown, the clerk who was a witness at the trial, and others, all seemed to be struck with the similarity between the signature to some of the checks and the signature to the note. The signatures to the checks all vary more or less; for example, about one-half of them (say ten or twelve) have the initials M. M. made thus: M. M., whilst the others are made m. m. Among them is a check filled up by Mr. Hassler, the clerk in the bank at Carlisle. The initials to it are made thus: M. M., which seems usual with her when she appears to have had a bad pen. The names signed M. M. all appear to have been written with a better pen. Mr. Coleman says " " is mistaken in regard to his conversation. Mr. C. did not say or think the check of $180 a forgery when it was presented. Payment was refused for another reason, and after Mr. C. had heard a rumor about the will being a forgery, he said his recollection of the check was that the signature was in a bolder hand than usual for Miss Stennecke. When he subsequently looked at the checks in bank, he found himself mistaken, and has since inclined to the opinion given to-day.

Very truly yours, H. WEBSTER.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE CASHIER OF THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANK OF BALTIMORE.

In the matter of Paul Schoeppe, in the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.

I, Charles R. Coleman, of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, having been first duly sworn upon the Holy Evangels of the Almighty God, before the undersigned, a Notary Public of the State of Maryland, in and for said city, do make oath that I am the Cashier of the National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, and have been for many years connected with banking institutions; that during said time I have had many opportunities of forming an opinion of the correctness and genuineness of signatures. I knew the late Maria M. Stennecke in her lifetime. For many years, up to the time of her death, she kept an account with said bank. I have had many business transactions with her, and have frequently seen her write her name.

At the request of Mr. Webster, of said city, I this day accompanied him to the Orphans' Court in said city, and examined the signature signed to the paper on file in said Court, dated on the 3d day of December, A. D., 1868, and purporting to be the last will of said M. M. Stennecke. I am of opinion that it is her genuine signature. That for the purpose of satisfying myself more fully on the subject, I took with me from said bank a number of checks of said deceased upon said bank, and known to be genuine; and after examining and comparing them with the signature to said paper purporting to be the last will of said deceased, I think the signature to said paper is in the handwriting of said M. M. Stennecke, deceased. C. R. COLEMAN.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore, ss.—The aforegoing affidavit was sworn to and subscribed before the undersigned, a notary public of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1869. In testimony whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal on the day and year above mentioned.

[SEAL.] G. E. SANGSTON, Notary Public.

TABLE COVERING.—Last night an individual named Daniel McMichael was arrested at Sixth and Gwater streets, whilst examining into the quality of a roll of table linen, measuring eight yards, which he had undoubtedly stolen. He will have a hearing at the Central Station at 2 o'clock to-day.

THE LATE FATHER DUNN.

The Obsequies at St. John's Church This Morning—An Impressive and Solemn Ceremony.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church, on Thirteenth street, below Chesnut, was this morning the scene of most imposing solemnities on the occasion of the burial of Rev. Father Dunn, late pastor of that church. Long before the hour for beginning every available seat and inch of standing room was occupied. The street in front of the building was filled with men and women who were unable to gain admission. A large force of police were present to preserve order.

The interior of the church was tastefully and heavily draped with black. The deceased lay in state in the middle aisle, in front of the high altar, surrounded with numberless burning candles, and overshadowed by a heavy black canopy reaching to the ceiling of the church. He was clad in his priestly robes, and held the golden chalice in his hands. The altar itself and all the pictures and paintings, both in the chancel and at the stations, were entirely covered with black.

The services commenced at 9½ o'clock, with the recitation of the office for the dead. At the appointed time a procession of some fifty priests, representatives of the principal churches in the city and diocese, entered the sanctuary and took part in the service. The chanters of the office were the Rev. F. P. O'Neill, of the Cathedral, and Rev. T. W. Power, of St. Mary's. The lessons were read by persons appointed by the Master of Ceremonies.

After the office of the dead came the solemn requiem mass; celebrant, Rev. P. J. O'Riley, of St. John's Church; Deacon, Rev. John Fitzmaurice; Sub-Deacon, Rev. John J. Elcock; and Master of Ceremonies, Rev. James Fitzmaurice.

After the mass a sermon eulogistic of the Reverend Father was preached by Rev. John Kelley, of St. Malachi's Church. After the sermon, the absolution of the body took place by the Very Rev. Charles J. H. Carter, V. G., and Administrator of the Diocese.

The music appertaining to the mass was ably given by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Ph. C. Carlin, with Mrs. Harrin as organist. Ohnewald's Grand Requiem Mass was sung in a very effective manner, at and at the offertory Winter's *Redemptor Meus* was sung by Miss Bacon, Mr. Carlin, and Mr. Cavanaugh.

At the conclusion of the mass the body was taken to the graveyard adjoining the church on the north side, the clergy intoning the Libera in a fine manner. The remains were interred in a vault belonging to the church.

Previous to the services large numbers of people passed through the church to view the body. The services occupied some three hours, during the whole of which time the bell belonging to the church was kept tolling. The deceased was a model priest and a respected man and citizen. His loss is greatly felt by a large circle of friends and parishioners.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The Knights of Pythias are making as much racket as did their predecessors, the Sons of Malta.

—The Engineers' Benevolent Association meets to-day at the Northern Liberty Engine House.

—The annual reception of the Y. M. C. A. takes place at Concert Hall on Saturday night.

—Skating parks, from present prospects, will pay but a poor dividend this season.

—Chesnut street was crowded with our country cousins yesterday.

—Our City Fathers meet again to-day, for the last time this year.

—Professor Burns, of the Walnut, proposes a tour to Europe.

—The livery-stable men pray for snow.

—The garment cutters meet to-night.

—Brigham Young, Jr., is henpecked.

—"Shoo-fly delights the juveniles.

—Cupid is busy.

DID NOT ACCEPT.—Two or three weeks since one of our weekly contemporaries announced that the Secretaryship of the Sunday School department of the Baptist Publication Society had been tendered to Rev. G. A. Peltz, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church. This announcement was copied into many other papers, and by some it was stated that the position tendered to that gentleman had been accepted. We have, however, the best authority for stating that, after mature deliberation, it has been declined, and that Rev. G. A. Peltz will continue, as heretofore, to be the pastor of the prosperous Tabernacle Baptist Church.

FALSE PRETENSE.—Jeremiah Long was last night arrested at Frankford road and Cumberland street, whilst endeavoring to swindle a humane citizen out of some cash. Long had a subscription book, containing several signatures, with $10 and $5 contributions attached, which purported to be for the relief of the family of the engineer, James Taylor, who was killed by the explosion of the locomotive Annapolis on the Reading Railroad some days ago. He was taken before Alderman Helms, who held him in $600 bail to answer.

THE EIGHTH STREET BURGLARY.—Our reporter, in writing up the late burglary at No. 49 N. Eighth street, was led into an error in stating that the affair was not discovered until next morning. It was discovered by the two private watchman on coming on duty the same evening. The burglars, it now appears, performed their work some time between quarter past 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. The remainder of the facts, as published, are substantiated by the detective having charge of the case.

DEATH OF AN OLD PHILADELPHIAN.—Chief Engineer Downey was this morning notified by telegraph of the death of the chief engineer of the Harrisburg Fire Department, H. C. Schaeffer. Deceased was a native of this city, and was well known amongst the members of this department. The cause of his death was disease of the heart.

TURKEY.—John Clyde is fond of the flesh of the *meleagris gallopavo*. He was last night found in the cellar of the residence No. 134 Arch street, whilst building up a fine gobbler, which he intended having stuffed and boiled with oysters. A policeman put an end to his epicurean pursuit by locking him up in the Fourth District Station House.

JOHN SMITH.—The supposed original John Smith was last night arrested at Eleventh and South streets for the attempted theft of a sack coat. He will visit Alderman Kerr this afternoon, to make a statement of the facts of the case.

BLANKETS.—Robert Crawford was arrested at Eighth and St. Mary streets last night, whilst attempting to pawn a pair of blankets which he had stolen. He will have a hearing at the Central.

BURGLARY.—The residence No. 1110 Arch street, occupied by a Mrs. Volens, was entered by burglars some time last night, and robbed of articles to the value of about $100.

FIRE.—About 10:50 o'clock last night the grocery store No. 913 Buttonwood street was slightly damaged by fire. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest upon the body of Fred. Bowers, who died suddenly this morning at No. 2619 Poplar street.

RICHARDSON'S SPIRIT.

Down Among the Dead Men—The Spirit of A. D. Richardson Abroad—The First Wife Approves her Husband's Conduct.

The New York *Telegram* of last evening has this doubtless true story:—

Last night our "investigating" reporter paid a visit to disembodied spirits at the residence of a medium in Mott street, between Broome and Grand. He was introduced into the *seance* chamber by an English spiritual missionary, and took his seat among several others, who were sitting silently before a partially open stove. A red kerosene lamp at half-cock shed a sickening light on their faces. In a corner of the apartment stood a small deal cradle, in which reposed the sleeping carcase of a large black cat, and immediately facing it was the burly form of a middle-aged man, who seemed to take comfort in keeping vigil over the slumbers of the animal. The monotony was relieved occasionally by the entrance of a male or female, until half-past 8 o'clock, when a salvo of spectral sighs heralded the arrival of

The "Mejum."

She came into the room without ceremony, closed the stove door, turned down the lamp, and then took a chair at the head of a heavy mahogany table. She was stout made, well developed, and wore her hair in the prevailing fashion. All the others present closed in round the table at her bidding, and for about five minutes a silence like that of the grave was maintained. Then the table moved towards the English missionary, and the medium said she saw the name "Mary" written in gold letters above her head.

After the table oscillated a few minutes it came to a stand still, and the medium went through all the agony of one who was dying from the effects of a wound in the abdomen. Her facial contortions were fearful to look upon, and she moaned and groaned loud enough to be heard all over the house. At length the suffering ceased and

The Spirit of A. D. Richardson

took complete control of the medium. The first act of the defunct journalist was to take our reporter by both hands and shake them warmly. Then the lips of the medium parted, the nostrils dilated, and the following address was delivered:—"My friend, I have had a great deal of hard work to bring you here to-night. The impression was made by me. I thank God you have come, and that I now may have a chance of refuting some of the vile slanders that have been fulminated against me by my brother journalists since the termination of my earthly existence."

Reporter—Is it possible that the spirit of Mr. Richardson addresses me?

Spirit—It is. I have now gained control of this medium, after a trial of several days. Everything seems to have been against me. Now there is a chance that I shall be heard in my own defense.

Now I shall give you a detailed account of my connection with the then Mrs. McFarland in so far as it relates to myself and the public. I do this more for her sake than my own. Ah! who can see the sorrow that has been thrown upon her by the foul-mouthed slanderers? She, who is as pure as the angels. I may liken her to

A Beautiful Lily

crushed by a plank, trampled upon and robbed of its whiteness. Her heart has been sorely tried, and oh! that I could only give her the comfort she needs. She is as spotless as the virgin snow. No shade of crime darkens her robes, and society must some day do her justice as one grievously wronged. I was attracted by her sorrows. McFarland was as different from her as the cow is from the camel. Their union was a mistake, a crime against the laws of society, and ought never to have been consummated. I did not step into their happy home, as some have stated, to disturb their conjugal felicity. I was drawn there first by accident. No evil possessed me. I thought only of doing some service to a sufferer; but O! how cruelly my conduct has been misjudged. Subsequent events brought me into contact with her again, but our conduct towards each other had not a shade of impropriety or criminality about it.

I thought Horace Greeley would never cease to defend me before the world, but he has become inactive and says no more. I know I have many good friends on the *Tribune*, but their friendship does not go far when their voices are heard no longer in my defense.

He Forgives McFarland.

Reporter—What are your feelings towards McFarland?

Spirit—I forgive him from the bottom of my heart, and if I could only do it he would be liberated this very night. O that I might carry comfort to his troubled spirit! This thing must not be done. He must not be convicted of having killed my body. He did not kill the soul. If we could only talk rationally on this matter with each other to-night, I could choke him with truth. I alone know what he has done in the past. Go and say so to him that I have nothing against him.

Sustained by the First Wife.

Reporter—Have you seen your first wife in the other life?

Spirit—I have. She has been with me since I came here and has approved all my conduct.

Reporter—What did she think of the marriage?

Spirit—It was she who influenced me to have the ceremony take place, and she was with me from first to last.

By a gentleman present—Was there anything sensual in your love for Mrs. McFarland?

Spirit—Man is animal; but I had no impure passion. I rose above it.

Mrs. McFarland no More.

Reporter—If McFarland be acquitted, is it your desire to see him reunited with his former wife?

Spirit—Heaven forbid! As he values his life and peace let him not go near her. Their roads lie in different directions. Such a reunion would only cause a greater tragedy than that which has already been perpetrated.

At this juncture the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of eleven, and the spirit withdrew.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The demand for money arose from the calling in of loans by savings banks and other institutions and corporations who have to meet the payment of interest falling due with the advent of the new year: but it is strongly suspected that the activity was aggravated by artificial influences for the purpose of assisting the speculative movements in stocks. The time for a brief 'bear' attack seems to have been well chosen, and the market is quite sensitive to outside pressure. However, it is the general impression that the stringency cannot last over the middle of next week, by which time the money now in motion will have settled back again into bank. Again the Government will disburse nearly three and a half millions of currency before the end of the week in payment of bonds purchased yesterday and to be purchased to-day. As it was, the general rate on call was seven per cent gold, but the exceptions were quite frequent at seven, currency, which was the rate among the Government dealers. After the close of banking hours some tardy borrowers were compelled to pay small commissions in addition to the legal rate.

"The same causes were also operative for a decline in gold, which sold down to 119¾, holders being discouraged by the high carrying rate, and selling rather than keep over under the adverse state of the money market. The highest price was 120, and the great bulk of sales took place at the intermediate figure. The market was dull, but strong, at the lower quotations. Here, as in the stock market, there was a good deal of buying to cover outstanding speculative sales. For carrying the rate ranged from seven per cent. to the same figure in gold and to 1-32d of one per cent. per diem. The last recorded rate was seven gold.

"The Government bought two millions of bonds, to be held subject to the action of Congress. The offerings comprised a total of only two and a half millions, which fact strengthened the previously drooping market, and prices at the afternoon board were at the highest of the day. Later the market again went off under the activity in money and in sympathy with the general decline in gold and stocks. The Government will buy another million of bonds to-day, which instalment will be for the sinking fund."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Phil & E 7s	86	21 sh Leh Val	53⅝
$1000 do	86	200 sh Read R	c.49-56
$500 Leh gold L	90¾	87 do	s. 49⅜
$1000 C & Am 6s, '89	82	100 do	c.49-56
$5000 Pittsbg 5s	72½	100 do	c. 49⅝
8 sh Leh V R	53⅜	300 do	49⅝
20 do	53¾	100 do	s5 in. 49-69
20 do	53½	500 do	s. Mon & 1 s. 49-69

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pa 1st m 6s	100	2 sh Penna RR	54
$1500 Pa 6s, 1st se	103¾	10 do	54
$6000 C & A m 6s, '89	93	100 do	54
20 sh F & M Bk	117	20 do	s. 54
3 sh Mech Bank	31⅜	6 sh Leh Val	53½
100 sh Read R	c. 49⅜		

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1035 CHESNUT Street.

A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY
OF
CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JOHN R. NAGLE & CO.,
No. 630 ARCH STREET,
11 5 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1238 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
S. S. EARLEY
6 4 thsturp

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN MINSER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE S. STIMBLE, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of the Estate of JOHN MINSER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 112 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM L. DENNIS,
12 30 thstu6t* Auditor.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Fenian Movements—Arrest of Counterfeiters—Circular from Comptroller Hulburd—Sad Drowning Cases—Cable Quotations—Customs Receipts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Year Receptions.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The hours for the reception on New Year's day by Vice-President Colfax and Mrs. Colfax at their residence will be from twelve and a half to three o'clock P. M.

The Cabinet officers will receive from one to three o'clock P. M.

The receptions by public officers and citizens will probably be greater in number than heretofore.

Customs Receipts.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The receipts from customs from the five principal ports for the week ending to-day are reported to the Treasury as follows:—Boston, $202,185·89; New York, $1,089,000·00; Philadelphia, $86,689·84; Baltimore, $99,925·77; San Francisco, $339,125·79. Total, $1,816,927·09.

Revenue Seizure.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Supervisor Fulton reports to Commissioner Delano that he has seized the Pacific Match Company, at San Francisco, for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

The Counterfeit Fifty and One Hundred Dollar Bills.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A copy of the following circular will be sent to every banker in the United States by Comptroller Hurlburt:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—SIR:—The man who was charged with stealing twelve thousand dollars of unsigned fifty and one hundred dollar notes, prepared for the First National Bank of Jersey City, from the vaults of this office in April, 1867, has been tried and found guilty by the jury, but for an alleged defect in the indictment the verdict was set aside by the court, and the prisoner was discharged.

It is probable that renewed efforts will be made to put the stolen notes into circulation, and with a view to protect the public from loss as far as possible, it is recommended that all fifty and one hundred dollar notes purporting to be issued by the First National Bank of Jersey City be rejected. The bank will be prepared to redeem all genuine notes of these denominations as fast as they may be presented.

The numbers on the upper right-hand corner of the stolen notes run from 19,609 to 19,688, and in the lower left-hand corner from 671 to 750; but as the numbers may be altered or obliterated it will be safer to refuse all 50's and 100's of the First National Bank of Jersey City.

H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller.

Line and Staff.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The following is the latest movement on the part of Admiral Porter to bring to bear influence on Congress to keep the staff of the navy out of their just rank:—

Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

The undersigned, citizens of New York and vicinity, being deeply interested in the commercial prosperity of the country, and believing that any change which may lower the standard of discipline in the navy must necessarily and injuriously react on the merchant service; believing also that any equality of rank with the captain of a vessel, or any independence of his control on the part of any other person whatever on board the ship, is subversive of discipline and the fruitful source of disorder and disaster, and understanding that the staff officers of the navy, viz; the Surgeons, Paymasters, and Engineers, are endeavoring to obtain for themselves such rights and privileges as seem calculated to prove detrimental to proper discipline, and that they are enlisting the sympathy and assistance of their professional brethren throughout the country, we therefore deem it incumbent on us, in behalf of the safety and prosperity of our national commerce, to request most respectfully that your honorable body will exercise the greatest caution in the introduction of principles into maritime service which we apprehend may be fraught with so much danger to the public welfare.

The above memorial is signed by a large number of gentlemen. Some of the members of Congress prominent in naval matters say this will have little or no influence, as it was evidently signed under a misapprehension of the facts involved.

FROM NEW YORK.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

HUDSON, Dec. 30.—A man, giving the name of Charles Wood, was arrested at Chatham, charged with passing counterfeit twenty-dollar bills on the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York. He was fully committed. The counterfeits are a new issue, and are well executed.

Burglary in New York City.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Hardy's dry goods store, No. 585 Eighth avenue, was robbed of two thousand dollars' worth of silks last night.

Suicide of a Conductor.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A car conductor, recently discharged from the Eighth avenue line, who had made several unsuccessful attempts to procure reinstatement, and yesterday received a final refusal, proceeded to the North river, a few streets from the depot, and jumped in and was drowned. His body was recovered soon after.

New Trial Granted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—An order was granted this morning, in the general term of the Supreme Court, which allows the murderer Real a new trial, to be held in the Court of Appeals. This order is based on the fact that the stenographer of the court did not, in his long-hand report, note the objections of the prisoner's counsel.

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Money is very active at 7 currency to gold interest, with every prospect of greater stringency before night. Governments are active, and from ⅛ to ¼ lower. Gold opened weak, having fallen from 119⅛ to ⅛, but has since rallied: at noon was 120. Stocks were extremely weak at the opening, owing to a rush to unload, but at noon a reaction set in, and there was an improvement of ⅛ to ¾. Pacific Mail was notably weak, falling off to 41¼. It has now rallied to 42⅝. The fall is probably due to the fact that the backbone has been taken out of the subsidy scheme, on which the company greatly depended. At the Government bond sale to-day the offerings were $1,901,450 at rates ranging from 110⅛@111.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Stocks weak. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 120. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, 111⅜; do. 1865, do., old, 111⅜; do. do., new, 114¼; do. 1867, 114⅜; do. 1868, 114¾; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia sixes, new, 52; Missouri sixes, 90½; Canton Company, 43; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 84½; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 99; Adams' Express, 60; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 84¾; Illinois Central, 130; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 101½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185¾; Western Union Telegraph, 31½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Cotton quiet and steady, with sales of 500 bales middling upland at 25½c. Flour—State and Western advanced 5@10c, on low grades; State, $4·35@6·25; Western, $4·85@6·50; Southern rather more steady at $5·55@10. Wheat very quiet but firm; No. 2 spring at $1·26@1·28, the latter for very choice; winter red Western at $1·34@1·37. Corn heavy; old mixed Western, $1·10 for inferior, afloat; new yellow Southern, 96c.@$1·03, the latter for very choice. Oats firmer; State, 63@64½c.; Western, 61@62½c. Beef quiet. Pork lower; new mess, $29·50. Lard dull; steam rendered in tierces, 17¼@18c. Whisky quiet at 99c.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Fenian Movement.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—A meeting in aid of the Fenian cause was held here last night, when two full companies of the Fourth Battalion of the Legion of St. Patrick were mustered into service. They are fully armed and uniformed. This movement does not menace Canada, but refers to Ireland. The number of men in the legion is formidable, companies existing in every city and considerable town in the State.

Drowning Case.

Isaac Field drowned himself in the mill pond near his residence, in the Sixteenth ward, while laboring under depression of spirits.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Which is the Greatest Monopoly, the Railroad or the National Bank?—The Revival of Our Commerce—The Stanton Relief Fund—Naval Orders.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Banks.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A prominent Eastern capitalist has written a letter to Treasurer Spinner, wherein he deplores the fact that national banks are fast becoming a monopoly which will take possession of the Government, and also asserts that there is not enough currency to answer the business demands of the country.

Mr. Spinner replies that the national banks are not so much of a monopoly as the old State banks were, and that the monopoly most to be feared is the railroad, which is fast acquiring control of State legislation. He says the national banks are entirely within the control of Congress, and cannot possibly get control of the Government while any virtue remains in the people's representatives. Mr. Spinner contends that there is sufficient currency for all the lawful demands of business, and that an additional issue would only result in inordinate speculation, which would end in general financial distress.

Revival of Commerce.

The special committee on the revival of American commerce will not be able to present its report to the House on the second Monday in January, as was expected. The investigation has grown to such an extent that it will take at least a month to write the report. The committee will recommend Government subsidies for American ocean steamers as the best mode of reviving commerce and the carrying of American mails exclusively by our own steamships.

The White House Deserted.

The White House is completely deserted to-day. The only visitor was the Vice-President, who spent some time with the President.

New Year's Receptions.

A large number of Senators who keep house here have gone away to avoid the inevitable New Year's reception. The day will not be so generally observed on this account.

The Stanton Fund.

Representative Hooper has information that committees have been formed in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago, to raise a fund for the family of the late Edwin M. Stanton. It is confidently expected that at least $100,000 will be placed to the credit of Mrs. Stanton before next Monday.

Senator Pratt Does Not Resign.

Senator Pratt, of Indiana, authorizes a contradiction of the story that he intends resigning. He would probably resign if Governor Baker would appoint R. W. Thompson as his successor; but Baker refuses to make any such promise.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Captain J. H. Spotts has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for the command of the Guerriere. Lieutenant-Commander A. N. Mitchell is detached from the Navy Yard at New York on the 15th of January, and granted six leave.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

An Escaped Convict Recaptured and Another One Pardoned.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Edward Humphries, a convict in the State Prison, who was sent to the Insane Asylum at Worcester, escaped by playing the insane dodge, and was captured in Baltimore, has been returned to his old quarters. John Dalton, sentenced to a term of fifteen years, in November, 1865, was this morning pardoned by the Governor.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Vice-Chancellor Spragge.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30.—Vice-Chancellor Spragge has been sworn in as Chancellor of the Court of Chancery.

The Cabinet has formally decided to recall Governor McDougall, and he is expected here in the course of the week.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Prize Fight.

RICHMOND, Dec. 30.—Charles Doherty and David Childers had a prize fight to-day for $100. After eleven rounds the prize was awarded to Doherty on account of a foul blow.

FROM THE STATE.

Railroad Accident.

OIL CITY, Dec. 30.—Mr. Steadman, of Oneida county, New York, was killed this morning, while endeavoring to get on a train for Meadville at this place.

FROM EUROPE.

The New Ministry.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The new Ministry has not yet been instituted, and the matter is still one of general speculation and newspaper comment.

French Senators Appointed.

The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Gressier, ex-Minister of Public Works, have been appointed Senators.

The Bank of France.

The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 29,700,000f. since Thursday last.

The Lunatic Asylum at Tulle Burned.

The lunatic asylum at Tulle was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. No lives were lost.

The Latest Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

BREMEN, Dec. 30.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged last night.

HAMBURG, Dec. 30.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged last night.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 72f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 30.—United States five-twenties opened heavy at 91⅝@91¾.

HAVRE, Dec. 30.—Cotton opened quiet both on the spot and afloat.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 72f. 80c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 30.—Petroleum opens heavy at 59f. 25c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Cotton dull and nominal and unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice red, $1·35@1·42. Corn—Receipts small; white, 85@86c.; yellow, 88@92c. Oats quiet at 54@57c. Rye non mally $1·05. Mess Pork dull at $30. Bacon—clear sides, 18½c.; rib do., 18c.; shoulders, 14½c.; bulk shoulders, 12½c.; sides, 15½c. Lard, 18¾c. Whisky, $1 for wood and $1·01 for iron bound barrels.

A COMPROMISING SWINDLER.

Several New York Merchants Defrauded to the Amount of $82,000—The Swindler Offers to Compromise for $30,000.

On the 27th of November last, a man named Samuel Oppenheimer, claiming to be an Ohio merchant, procured goods to the amount of $82,000 from the firm of Simon Mack & Co., and several other New York firms, by means of false and fraudulent representations. Soon after the transaction, it was discovered that a $1000 check passed by Oppenheimer was worthless, which led to further inquiry and the discovery that the parties had been swindled. The matter was placed in the hands of detectives, who traced the bold operator to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, but were unable to secure his arrest. Two days since Messrs. Mack & Son received a letter from Oppenheimer, which had been mailed at Hudson City. In the letter he states that he has $30,000 in ready money, and proposes to compromise for that amount, and if accepted, they shall have the preference of his trade in future; if not, they may yet be glad to accept ten per cent. Yesterday morning officers visited Hudson City and procured a warrant for Oppenheimer, but their efforts to unearth the sharper were fruitless.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
2 23 wfm6 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, committing magistrate, at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned for a further hearing Michael Cullen, William Matthias, Thomas S. Pizar, Frank Milligan, Henry Morgan, John Lafferty, and R. P. Hendricks on the charge of theft and robbery, they being members of the gang called the "Forty thieves." They were committed in default of $3000 bail each for a further hearing.

Morris Palmer, accused of setting fire to an unoccupied frame house in Kenworthy's Court, Cherry street, between Seventh and Eighth, was committed to answer.

Robert Crawford was accused of stealing a blanket valued at $20 from the rear of No. 1019 Shippen street. He was held in $600 bail to answer.

David Lentz, accused of the theft of a lot of yarn, etc., from a Mr. Derr, at Cadwalader and Master streets, was held to answer.

Jacob Kilde, for the theft of four turkeys from No. 134 Arch street, was held to answer.

SAFE DEPOSITE COMPANIES.
SECURITY AG